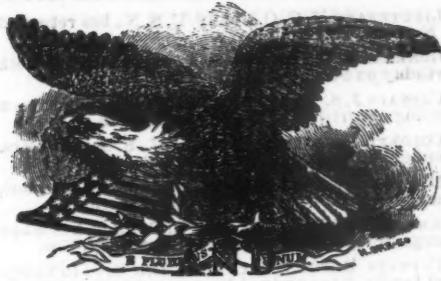


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

In the matter of the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the officers and men of the GREENLY Relief Expedition, the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to an inquiry of the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, gave his views of its effect, if passed, upon the question of advancement of any of the officers, holding that under the statutes no advancement could be made, except where the vote has been passed upon the President's recommendation of the officer *by name*, and to keep him on the active list the recommendation must have been made and the vote passed during the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. The Department did not express any opinion as to the advisability of tendering the thanks of Congress to any of the expedition by name, but thought that any vote passed should include Commander COFFIN, of the *Alert*.

We note the following additions in the pay tables in the Army Register for 1885: On page 380, opposite note 4, in regard to pay of Assistant Surgeons the following words: "Service to be reckoned from date of acceptance of appointment or commission. (Dec., 2d Comptroller, Sept. 26, 1884)." Note 11, as follows, is entirely new, "Additional pay to officer in command of Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, \$1,000 per annum. (Act July 1, 1884.)" On page 381 under head "Remarks," the following addition: "The sums hereinbefore allowed shall be paid in monthly payments by the Paymaster. (1268, R. S.)" "Vouchers in payment of an officer's salary must cover his whole compensation (full or half-pay according to status) for a period of one or more calendar months." "Treasurer, Quartermaster and Commissary of Cadets, \$700 in addition to pay of Captain of Infantry, Teachers of Music, \$1,080 per annum." On page 382 the pay of Post Quartermaster Sergeants is added; on page 383 the following: "cooks and nurses (privates) rated as laborers entitled to 35 cts. per day for not less than ten days' service if properly mustered. (Act July 5, 1884.)"

THE Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations on Wednesday, and passed the Senate on Thursday, as reported. It is an appropriation bill pure and simple. The few items of special legislation left in as it came from the House are stricken out, and none others put in. A reduction of \$470,000 in the total appropriation is also made, leaving the amount \$23,949,052.50. The following are the items stricken out:

The cost of official telegrams shall not exceed that paid by the Government, under contract for similar messages sent to and from the signal stations.

For extra duty pay to such enlisted men as may be employed in procuring and caring for fuel, forage and heating apparatus; *Provided*, That fuel in kind may be issued to officers when on duty.

For quarters for Q. M. sergeants, commissary sergeants, ordinance sergeants and veterinary surgeons, \$15.00. That article 94 of section 1,342 of Revised Statutes of U. S. be, and the same is hereby, repealed and amended so as to read as follows: "Article 94. Proceedings of trials shall be carried on during such hours as the court-martial shall determine."

The words "and other employees" and "the rewards for," which occur in the section making appropriation for compensation to clerks and officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and for the apprehension of deserters, are stricken out; also extra duty pay to men employed as trainmasters, and in procuring water, opening roads, navigating

vessels and building wharves. The names of GATLING and HOTCHKISS are stricken from the paragraph appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of machine guns suitable for field service. The appropriations are reduced as follows: For the Subsistence Department from \$1,900,000 to \$1,800,000. For purchase of horses from \$200,000 to \$180,000. For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, from \$690,000 to \$650,000. For transportation, including baggage of troops, when moving either by land or water, etc., from \$8,000,000 to \$2,900,000. For repairs, etc., from \$700,000 to \$650,000. For manufacture of clothing of Army from \$1,400,000 to \$1,250,000. The only increase allowed is \$5,000 for the library of the Surgeon-General's office.

THE fortification appropriation bill as agreed upon by the sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Hoar, Ellis, and Hancock of the House Appropriation Committee, provides for an appropriation of \$4,985,000 being \$1,865,000 less than they recommended to the full committee last year. The amount appropriated last year was \$700,000. The chances are against its being adopted by the full committee, and the probabilities are that Mr. Randall and his following on the committee will bring in a bill of their own, appropriating the usual amount of a few hundred thousand dollars as they did last year. The sub-committee if defeated in the committee will bring their bill into the House. As prepared by them the bill provides for the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications already begun and the continuation of work upon them as well as for the construction of new works of defence at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, and San Francisco. For these purposes it appropriates \$2,000,000. The President is directed to appoint a board to prepare and submit to Congress before the first Monday in December a plan for the construction of defensive works for the city of New Orleans. The board is to consist of four officers of the engineer corps and three naval officers, and the chief of engineers is designated as its president. The following additional appropriations are recommended: For the improvement of other fortifications and for the commencement of the erection of such new works as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War at other ports in the United States, \$200,000; for the purchase of submarine movable torpedoes, \$30,000; for the purchase of an adopted pattern of submarine mines for harbor defence, \$300,000; for continuation of torpedo experiments, \$25,000; for necessities to render possible the operation of submarine mines, \$200,000; for the armament of sea coast fortifications, \$600,000, and for the testing of steel armor of American material and manufacture, \$25,000.

THE bill also recommends that for the procurement of heavy steel rifle guns and carriages for the armament of deep-water ports of the United States, a permanent annual appropriation of \$1,500,000 shall be made for five years from June 30, 1885; provided that in so far as practicable this sum shall be so expended as to induce private manufacturers of the United States who may best be prepared to meet the requirements of the Government, or who will agree to increase their plant so as to undertake the work of furnishing the necessary material for guns or sample blank guns of cast or wrought steel. These shall be thoroughly tested by the United States. If found satisfactory in every respect the Secretary of

War shall contract with the manufacturers who are best prepared to execute the work, to the full amount of the appropriation. The guns are to be rifled steel guns of not less than eight inches calibre; or, in lieu thereof, the materials are to be suitable for making such guns, and of American manufacture. For the purpose of aiding the Secretary of War in the expenditure and application of the sums recommended by the bill it is provided that an advisory board of five military officers, consisting of the general commanding the division of the Atlantic, the chief of ordnance, the chief of engineers, the president of the ordnance board, and the commandant of the Willet's Point torpedo school, shall be created. This board shall examine and report to the Secretary of War the different ports where fortifications are most needed, the kind and character of works best adapted to each point, and the amount of appropriation to be expended at each place; also, the kinds and character of guns, torpedoes, and other means and appliances necessary for the defence of the country. It shall also examine and report to the Secretary of War upon any subject pertaining to the expenditure of any money appropriated by the bill which at any time he may refer to it. The House Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday decided to report in favor of an appropriation of \$100,000 to continue further experiments with the Haskell multicharge system.

THE India Office has issued a "Statistical Abstract," giving a great variety of interesting information concerning British India, for the ten years from 1873-4 to 1882-3, inclusive. The area of this oriental empire, exclusive of Berar and Mysore, is 868,256 square miles, or about equal to the combined area (864,261 square miles) of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory. Its population is 198,790,000, its revenue in 1882-3 was \$350,000,000, of which \$97,201,250 was spent on military establishments, and \$94,500,000 on public works. Since 1840 the area of territory under British rule and the population thereof have each increased about one-third, and the revenue has considerably more than trebled. The cost of the army (European and native) has doubled in the same time, but its proportion to the total expenditure is now but one-half of what it was in the days of the old Afghan War. The average strength of the European Army for 1882 was 57,262, and of the native army 118,986. The average daily sick in the European Army in 1882 was 65, and in the native army 38 per 1,000. The deaths among the European troops were 10.82, and among the natives 18.13 per 1,000. The total deaths registered in British India during the same period were 4,753,069, or 23.91 per 1,000, certainly a most favorable showing for the army, which, it is to be remembered, however, is composed of a class of selected lives. According to a writer in M. Aksakov's *Russ*, supposed to be General SOBOLEV, "Every vestige of justice and magnanimity has disappeared from the English administration in India; and while English newspapers make a stupid fuss about one Russian peasant having been flogged by his village judges, we learn that in 1877 no less than 77,000 persons were punished with the whip in India. If we entered India, and proclaimed a liberation of the natives from the English yoke, leaving them their independence when the English were routed, should we not have the millions of India on our side? It has already been asserted by a native

authority that our friends in India, when we undertake the task, will be as numerous as the stars in heaven." But SOBOLEFF is as rabid an Anglophobist as was SKOBELEFF, and not a competent authority on this subject. The mildness with which British rule in India is tempered, is perhaps illustrated by the fact that the biographer of Lord LAWRENCE dwells upon his statesmanlike and Christian character in insisting that only forty of the one hundred and twenty mutineers of the 55th in 1857 should be blown into fragments, as they were in the presence of the assembled garrison of Peshawur and of vast numbers of spectators from the surrounding country.

THE examination of the class of 1886 at the U. S. Artillery School in Military Engineering, under Captain JAMES CHESTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, occurred Jan. 19, and upon the following day the interrupted course of Artillery was resumed under Captain J. B. CAMPBELL, 4th U. S. Artillery. In accordance with the sphinx-like custom of later years no standing of the class was announced. Under its very efficient instruction Military Engineering is largely illustrated by graphic constructions and theses, and every member of the class is required to recite upon *every subject in the course*—a manifest improvement, in these respects, upon the West Point plan. Two subjects each have been given the officers of the class for essays upon military matters during the year 1885, and the usual visit to the various powder works and iron and steel industries will take place this spring.

THURSDAY of this week, February 12, was the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birth of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, an occasion which was duly remembered and honored in many parts of the country.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT W. A. MANN, the new Adjutant of the 17th U. S. Infantry, is a graduate of 1876.

GENERAL W. M. GRAHAM, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., early in the week from leave.

LIEUT. EUGENE GRIFFIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited friends at Governor's Island, this week.

LIEUT. JOHN CONKLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., this week, from a post leave.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES G. EYRE, British Army, was in New York this week, with quarters at the Hotel Brunswick.

CAPTAIN HENRY SETON, 4th U. S. Infantry, is a recent addition to the garrison circle at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

LIEUT. L. H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of the week, from a short leave.

COLONEL T. G. BAYLOR, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., left New York early in the week to take his seat on the Swain Court-martial.

GENERAL W. P. CARLIN, U. S. A., arrived in Washington early in the week and took his seat on the second Swain Court-martial.

LIEUT. J. H. SEARS, U. S. N., and bride, of whose marriage in New Orleans we gave an account last week, has arrived in Washington.

GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., this week, and was cordially welcomed at Department Headquarters.

LIEUT. W. C. TURNER, U. S. M. C., and Lieutenants J. C. Sanford, E. J. Spencer and G. D. Fitch, U. S. A., were guests at the Grand Hotel, New York.

CHAPLAIN B. L. BALDRIDGE, U. S. A., attained his sixty-fourth birthday on Monday of this week, February 9, and was duly retired from active service.

GENERAL EDWARD HATCH, U. S. A., has been visiting General Augur at Fort Leavenworth on Oklahoma matters, and while there enjoyed the hospitality of Colonel Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN W. P. ROGERS, 17th Infantry, has bid good-bye to old friends at regimental headquarters, Fort Yates and betaken himself to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to take command of his company.

MR. DWIGHT M. CHANDLER, second son of Secretary of the Navy Chandler, was married at Winona, Minn., Feb. 9, to Miss Lily M. Porter, daughter of a prominent banker and mill owner of that city.

CHAPLAIN M. C. BLAINE, U. S. A., in a recent letter to a lady at Brackett, Texas, acknowledged in suitable terms, the reception of a handsome present from his old friends of the Sunday School there.

COLONEL J. K. MIZNER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mizner, Mrs. Maynader and several friends returned to St. Louis early in the week from a pleasant trip to Fort Leavenworth, where they were the guests of Surgeon Middleton and Chaplin Barry.

R. M. SHOEMAKER one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Cincinnati who died a few days ago, was a descendant of General Herkimer who served in the Revolutionary War, and a son of Robert Shoemaker who served in the War of 1812.

LIEUTENANT H. G. O. COLBY, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from leave.

GENERAL B. C. CARD, U. S. A., reaches his sixtieth birthday on Sunday next, Feb. 15.

CAPTAIN J. S. LOUD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting old friends at Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL JOHN MENDENHALL, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mendenhall are visiting in Louisville, Ky.

MR. BREWSTER, recently appointed 2d Lieutenant, is an adopted son of the Attorney-General.

ADJUTANT J. F. GUILFOYLE, 9th Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Riley, Kas.

CAPTAIN BETHEL M. CUSTER, 24th U. S. Infantry, and family, have arrived East on a month's visit.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL W. B. ROCHESTER, U. S. A., reaches his fifty-ninth birthday on Sunday next, Feb. 15.

CAPTAIN A. G. FORGE, 1st Cavalry, expects to leave Fort Custer, M. T., soon, to spend a couple of months on leave.

CAPTAIN S. P. JOCKLYN, 21st U. S. Infantry, lately in Albany, has entered upon duty at Columbus Barracks, O.

LIEUTENANT J. P. THOMPSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, registered at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, a few days ago.

LIEUTENANT G. P. COTTON, 1st U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Canby, W. T., from a trip to San Francisco.

COLONEL A. K. SMITH, Medical Department, U. S. A., attained his fifty-ninth birthday on Monday, Feb. 9.

LIEUTENANT C. W. HOBBS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Pensacola this week on a brief visit to the New Orleans Exposition.

LIEUTENANT F. G. IRWIN, 2d Cavalry, under a recent transfer, goes from Boise Barracks, I. T., to Fort Bidwell, Cal.

ASSISTANT SURGEON LOUIS E. BRECHEMIN, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, from a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT WALTER HOWE, 4th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Howe, of Fort Warren, Mass., are visiting at Bloomington, Ind.

MAJOR SIMON SNYDER, 5th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Keogh, Montana, in a few days to spend the summer in the East.

CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th Infantry, has arrived at Albany, N. Y., and taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous there.

ASST. SURGEON W. J. WILSON, U. S. A., lately visiting at St. Joseph, Mo., has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Preble, Me.

GENERAL H. F. CLARKE, U. S. A., visited New York this week and received a cordial welcome from old friends at Governor's Island.

CAPTAIN JAMES HALLORAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., early in the week, from a visit to New York.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. J. IVERSON, U. S. N., lately arrived from China, is the bearer of a letter from the King of Corea to President Arthur.

CAPTAIN J. H. HUNST, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., early in the week from a brief, though pleasant, visit to New York City.

LIEUTENANT L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. M. C., says he has been visiting Annapolis with Assistant Engineer James M. Pickrell, and while there was the guest of Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, U. S. M. C., of the Naval Academy.

EDWARD B. PRICE, who died at White Earth, Minn., January 27, served with credit during the war as First Sergeant of Co. D, 1st U. S. Dragoons, and also in the Minnesota volunteers during the war of the Rebellion.

STANLEY HUNTLEY, who has been chosen Chief of the Sioux Nation, is an ex-journalist, as is Monsieur Capel, who is interesting himself while in this country in establishing a relief fund for disabled members of the profession.

THE San Francisco Report refers in complimentary terms to the past expedition of Lieutenant G. M. Stoney, U. S. N., to Alaska, and with reference to the next one says: "There are good reasons for believing that it will be one of the most important in practical results of any ever sent to Alaska."

THE marriage of Lieutenant John Stotsenburg, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss La Tourette, daughter of Chaplain La Tourette, U. S. Army, took place at Fort Union, N. M., on Wednesday of this week, February 11, and was like all weddings at military posts with a large garrison, a brilliant and interesting occasion.

LIEUTENANT W. E. ALMY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was married at Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday, February 11, to Miss Mildred Sellers, of that city, amid a gathering of hosts of friends of both parties. Lieutenant J. F. Landis, 1st Cavalry, came on from Fort Leavenworth expressly to act as "best man."

GENERAL E. A. CARR, U. S. A., and many other comrades in the eventful days, attended a reunion at St. Louis Feb. 5, of the remnant of the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps. "Gastronomic drill" was first on the programme, and after that came speeches and camp songs. General Sherman was unavoidably absent, which brought forth many expressions of regret.

ACCORDING to one of the recently published letters of Count Cavour, when rumors of the intended cession of Nice reached Garibaldi, he wrote to General Turr, who was at Turin, requesting him to see the King, and ask whether there was any truth in the report. "Answer me immediately, 'Yes' or 'No,' by telegraph," are the concluding words of his letter. Turr went immediately to the palace, and Victor Emanuel, who was indisposed, received him in bed. Turr placed Garibaldi's letter in the King's hand. "By telegraph! 'Yes,' or 'No!' Excellently well!" Then, after a pause, and speaking with much vehemence, "Well! it is 'Yes.' But tell the General it is not only Nice, but Savoy! And that if I submit to the abandonment of the country of my ancestors, of my entire race, he must submit to lose the country where he only was born." Then after another long pause, and speaking with an accent of the most profound sorrow, he added, "It is a cruel destiny that both I and he have to make for Italy the greatest sacrifice that could be asked of us."

LIEUTENANT ELIAS CHANDLER, 16th Infantry, is visiting friends at Neacomb, Ills.

LIEUTENANT DAVID PARCE, 1st U. S. Artillery, recently visited friends at Newark, O.

GENERAL McCLELLAN declines to be Chief Marshal of the Inauguration Day parade at Washington.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, U. S. A., of Fort Hamilton, paid a short visit to Philadelphia this week.

THE engagement of Ensign Robert B. Dashiel, U. S. N., to Miss Nellie Ridout, of Annapolis, is announced.

QUARTERMASTER D. D. WHEELER, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, Va., visited Baltimore, Md., the latter part of the week.

COMMANDER W. H. WHITING, U. S. N., rejoined the Saratoga at Norfolk, Va., early in the week, from a short leave.

GENERAL THOMAS WILSON, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, has had a number of his Omaha friends visiting him recently.

CAPTAIN W. M. WATERBURY, 13th U. S. Infantry, recently in New York City, has joined at Columbus Barracks, O., for duty.

LIEUTENANT L. W. T. WALLER, U. S. Marine Corps, left Norfolk, Va., New Yorkward, early in the week, on a month's leave.

P. A. SURGEON S. H. DICKSON, U. S. N., and Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, U. S. A., were guests at the St. George Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

LIEUTENANT GRANGER ADAMS, 5th U. S. Artillery, on a fortnight's leave from Fort Hamilton, is spending a portion of it in New York City.

CHIEF ENGINEER B. F. GARVIN, U. S. N., goes on the retired list on Saturday of this week, February 14, after a long and honorable service, dating from March 29, 1847.

LIEUTENANT E. W. HOWE, 17th Infantry, has been promoted to a first lieutenancy, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Lieut. W. A. Mann as Regimental Adjutant.

LIEUTENANT E. S. DUDLEY's interesting reminiscences of Washington and Jubal Early's attack in 1864 are printed in full in a recent number of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

SURGEON GEORGE F. WINSLOW, U. S. N., of the Boston Navy-yard, has left on leave, and Surgeon P. A. Lovering, U. S. N., of the Wabash, is attending to his duties during his absence.

COMMODORE CHANDLER, U. S. N., and the officers of the New York Navy-yard, will give a reception in the Equipment Building on Saturday of this week, Feb. 14, from 1.30 to 5.30 P. M.

CAPTAIN S. E. BLUNT, U. S. A., General Inspector of Rifle Practice, U. S. A., was in New York this week on matters connected with forthcoming changes in existing target practice regulations.

LIEUTENANT KOREOKO, of the Japanese Navy, has been visiting Annapolis with Assistant Engineer James M. Pickrell, and while there was the guest of Lieutenant Carroll Mercer, U. S. M. C., of the Naval Academy.

EDWARD B. PRICE, who died at White Earth, Minn., January 27, served with credit during the war as First Sergeant of Co. D, 1st U. S. Dragoons, and also in the Minnesota volunteers during the war of the Rebellion.

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SURGEON F. L. TOWN, U. S. A., of Fort Clark, is visiting at San Antonio, Texas.

LIEUT. J. W. HEARD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Grant, A. T., projects an early visit to the East.

CAPT. J. A. SMITH, 19th Infantry, joined at Fort Clark, Texas, this week, from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUT. BURNS T. WALLING, U. S. N., lately visiting at Circleville, O., has joined at the New York Navy yard.

MAJOR M. B. ADAMS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has left San Francisco for the East under his recent orders, sending him to station to Burlington, Vt.

LIEUT. T. L. CASEY, Jr., Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately joined at the Presidio, has received a hospitable welcome from his friends on the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT J. R. PIERCE, 24th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., early in the week, to undergo trial by the General Court-martial there in session.

SURGEON G. M. STERNBERG, U. S. A., is continuing his experiments at the Johns Hopkins' University, Baltimore, in the matter of commercial disinfectants and other substances which may be used as disinfecting agents.

The daily papers have just discovered the letter we published some months ago, giving Wolseley's opinion of General Grant. As doubts are raised as to its authenticity, we may say that we found it published in the Southern Historical Society papers, as coming from the lady to whom it was written.

COLONEL ROYAL E. WHITMAN, U. S. A., retired, as we stated last week, is the author of a paper on "What Shall we do with the Living," read in New York on the evening of Feb. 5. One of the audience on the occasion enthusiastically writes us: "It was warmly received, and is pronounced by critics as the very best paper ever written on the subject, so earnest in spirit, so eloquent in illustration. That an officer, not hitherto in the field of literature, should produce so fine a contribution thereto, is quite remarkable. Now only in middle age, and retired from active service on account of exposure in the line of duty, an inventor of no small reputation, it may be expected that Colonel Whitman will be heard from in more ways than one."

(Washington Correspondence N. Y. World.)

THE LOYAL LEGION.

The order of the Loyal Legion is to-day a most compact and powerful social organization. It is made up entirely of officers who fought in the late rebellion on the Union side. It is essentially an aristocratic organization, because no one is admitted to it who did not hold a commission in the Service. More than that, his service must be of a character which will bear careful examination. An applicant for admission to the Loyal Legion must submit with it an official transcript of his record, accompanied by an honorable discharge from the Service. This record is examined by a special committee, and unless the applicant is of the kind and character agreeable to the gentlemen already members, the application is rejected. The Loyal Legion differs completely from the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic. The latter is democratic, and takes in every one who ever served in the Union cause. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, is the president of the Loyal Legion (Washington Commandery). They give monthly dinners. The Legion here has nearly two hundred members. They generally seat at their dinners from 100 to 150. When the was-sail bowl of punch is passed around at the close of the dinner, songs of the war are sung.

It is one of the delusions of every man who has served in the Army that he can sing. General Hawley, who has no more voice than a crow, leads in the singing, and the whole 150 chime in as chorus. At the end of a good dinner, when one has been drinking freely, the critical faculties are blunted. I know a member of the Legion who is an educated musician, but he is so enraptured by the perfectly diabolical noise made at these Loyal Legion dinners, that he swears that it is the best music in the world. Nobody, he says, but an old soldier, can sing war songs.

The badge of the Loyal Legion is a small, compact red, white and blue rosette, made in the shape of a small, round button. It is worn in the left lapel of the coat. It is worn with the same pride that the Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor sport the red ribbon in their button-holes. Nearly all of the members wear these rosettes, so that you see them wherever you go, in business, politics or society. The men comprising this association are more closely allied than in any other political organization I know anything about. It has a marked influence upon legislation. This is not yet generally understood. Some of the fine lobby work of the future may be done through this powerful body. Being confined strictly to the families of the members, it is one of the most aristocratic organizations of the day.

EXPLORING ALASKA.

LIEUT. Geo. M. Stoney left Washington Sunday last for San Francisco, to make preparations for his surveying expedition in Alaska. The expedition will be composed entirely of officers and enlisted men of the Navy. A suitable stern wheel launch is to be built, under contract, for the use of the expedition. Many of the articles of outfit, especially canned goods, will be taken from the supplies turned in from the Greely Relief Expedition. Passed Assistant Engineer Zane, who was attached to the Rodgers and has been on duty in the department, left with Lieutenant Stoney, and will be attached to the expedition. The report of Lieutenant Stoney, in his recent explorations in Alaska, was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy on Tuesday, with the recommendation that it be printed. The report fully describes the character, habits and customs of the inhabitants, the varied classes of wild animals and fowls of the country, the mines of coal and other mineral products found there, together with copious notes of the barometrical and thermometrical observations made. It is accompanied with illustrations.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Ladies' German Club of the Naval Academy gave their second German on Monday evening which drew many from here.

General R. C. Drum, who has been confined to the house for a few days, has resumed duty.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Ewing, U. S. A., visiting here from Fort Stanton, will start on his return the latter part of this week. Captain J. P. Story, 4th Artillery, who is visiting here, will shortly return to Fort Warren, Mass.

Messrs. R. B. and C. G. Warden, of Washington, have in hand and expect to present for argument in March, a test case of an officer ordered to a new station while on leave of absence and who was refused mileage for travel actually performed under the order which directed him to join his new station before his leave had expired, on the ground that the distance the officer travelled from his home to his new station was less than from station to station. The claim is made that he actually travelled "under orders," and that the statute is mandatory, the language being "officers shall (not may) receive," etc., etc., [see sec. 1273, Rev. Stats., also Army App. Bill passed July 24, 1876.] It is also claimed that had he been allowed to return to the station where on duty at time leave was granted, his mileage would have been much in excess of that due for travel actually performed under the order, and that no moral right existed for declining to pay for such journey.

The trial of the Navy Department fraud cases of Wm. H. Dempsey and E. C. Kirkwood, charged with presenting false vouchers to the medical bureau of that department, was continued this week.

The further Swaine trial is creating a slight ripple of excitement, but the approaching inauguration and anticipated changes connected therewith dwarfs all public matters, and is the one event of absorbing interest here.

General Ayres will command the troops to be present at the Washington Monument dedication ceremonies Feb. 21, and at the inauguration ceremonies March 4. He will be assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Langdon from Fort McHenry, Major Livingston or Loder from Fort Monroe, and Major Throckmorton from Washington Barracks, with the usual staff officers.

Captain Pim, of R. N., has gone to New Orleans to deliver a lecture on "The Cattle Industry," but will return to witness the inauguration ceremony.

The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress the following estimates of appropriations required to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the War and Navy Department for the fiscal year ending 1885 and prior year. *War Department.*—Contingent expenses, War Department \$543,30; printing and binding \$50,000. Quartermaster's Department, incidental expenses, including postage, extra pay to soldiers on clerical or other extra duty, expenses of interment of officers, expenses of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, compensation of forage and wagon masters, rewards for apprehension of deserters, etc., \$89,896.00; barracks and quarters for troops \$124,521.00. Arsenals: improvements at Allegheny Arsenal \$17,045.74; Rock Island Arsenal \$9,723.00. Improvements of buildings and grounds in Washington \$107,500.00; Signal Service: observations and report of storms \$14,184,751; maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines \$500.00; regular supplies \$1,604.00. Observations and explorations in Arctic seas \$4,549.17; National cemeteries \$32,000.00; support of National Homes \$58,210; miscellaneous objects, pay, etc., of Army for year 1883 \$250,000; pay of two and three year volunteers \$200,000.00; bounty to volunteers \$150,000.00; bounty under act July 28, 1866; commutations to prisoners of war and soldiers on furlough pay \$25,000.00. *Navy Department.*—Contingent expenses \$468.91; travelling expenses of officers for 1883, 1884 and 1885 \$5,341.90; contingent, Navy, for 1883 \$1,680.00; contingent, Marine Corps, 1883 \$4,273.20, and other small contingent expenses of the various bureaus.

A Board of Survey, consisting of Captain Mills, 5th Artillery, Lieutenant Ray, 8th Infantry, and Lieutenant Pursell, Signal Corps, appointed to investigate the result and cause of a fire in an annex to the Signal Service on 17th street, directly opposite the State, War and Navy Department Building, which occurred on Feb. 7, report that comparatively little damage was done to the instruments stored in the building where the fire took place, and that the damage to the records can probably be repaired in about four weeks' work of the division of meteorological records. The Board was unable to determine the cause or origin of the fire, but it is known that it did not originate from a defective fuse, as at first believed.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has made the following ruling in the case of an officer who was detached from duty in the Mexican War before the engagement closed, and who makes application for three months' extra pay under the recent decision in the Emory and North cases. "The claimant, Lieut. Commander W. W. Bassett, U. S. N., was attached to U. S. S. Princeton, as a passed midshipman, and as such served until July 27, 1849, when he was detached and ordered home. He was engaged in the military Service of the United States in the war 'with Mexico,' and those who so served and were so relieved and removed from the Service, may be said to have served out the term of their engagement, within the meaning of the laws construed by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the U. S. v. North."

General M. C. Meigs has filed a suit in the Court of Claims for \$3,370, the balance due on account of his salary under the contract of the Secretary of the Interior for supervising the construction of the Pension building. Last winter a test case was made for the Court of Claims, and the Court decided in favor of General Meigs's demand. The comptroller has refused to recognize the decision of the court as a binding precedent upon him, and declines to allow

the vouchers of the Interior Department for the payment to General Meigs for his services, and hence the necessity for another suit.

A WASHINGTON letter reports that the person to whose eaves dropping the Secretary of the Navy is indebted for his information concerning the talk of the European squadron is named Sandford. As the story is told, one evening while a number of officers were gathered together on shore the conversation turned to the Congo orders. The drift of the talk was that Secretary Chandler had merely issued the order to spite the ladies of the squadron, that it would not be obeyed, and that the vessel would not leave Nice until the middle of February. The party did not whisper and was easily overheard by Sandford, who took in all the severe comments upon the Secretary of the Navy, hurried to his lodgings, reduced them to writing and mailed the story thus obtained. Inclosed in his letter were clippings from the Nice papers giving accounts of Mrs. English's matinees.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Lieut.-Col. N. W. Osborn, 6th Infantry, Wormley's Hotel; Capt. Wm. Thompson, retired, 212 1/2 Street; Colonel T. G. Bayliss, Ordnance Department, Ebbitt House, Court-martial duty; Lieutenant H. C. Borden, Medical Department, Ebbitt House, on leave; Captain J. Scott Payne, 5th Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on leave; Captain D. D. Wheeler, Q. M. Dept., Ebbitt House, en route to station.

The Secretary of War and several of his bureau officers were before the sub-committee on the sundry Civil bill on Wednesday night of last week and explained their estimates in that measure. Provision is made in this bill for the scientific bureau. Action upon these clauses has been postponed to await the report of the Congressional committee investigating the organization of the various bureaus. When last heard from the committee was still taking testimony, and the usual promise was made that the report would soon be made. It has not yet been submitted. The bill making appropriation for the legislative executive and judicial branches of the Government was reported to the House from the Appropriation Committee on Thursday of last week.

Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of Gen. Lee, visited the National Museum a few days ago to look at the Washington relics there that she might identify those taken during the war from Arlington.

Colonel Alex. Montgomery, U. S. A., is still detained at Glens Falls, N. Y., by the illness of his daughter.

The Biological Society held an interesting meeting on Saturday evening last. Among the papers discussed was one by Surgeon H. G. Beyer, U. S. N., "Report on Intracellular Digestion and its Relation to Pathology."

Generals Sawtelle and DuBarry and Lieutenant Davenport were busily engaged this week in considering questions relating to contracts for Army supplies, etc. Under the present law the regulations have required many amendments, and a condensation into shape for general use is extremely desirable.

In connection with the case of Fitz-John Porter it is now shown that the Senate in 1849 took up a case of a dismissal of an officer in executive session and reviewed the proceedings of a Court-martial, declared that it had acted irregularly, that no vacancy existed, and refused to confirm the nomination of an officer promoted to the place. The officer in question, Major Geo. B. Crittenden, mounted rifles, had been convicted of drunkenness on duty and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The order issued in the case by the War Department shows the action of the Senate. This was a case where the Senate alone assumed the authority to review the proceedings of a Court-martial and set aside its sentence. And further, the irregularity upon which it based its action did not involve any violation of law. The Senate simply chose to assume that more officers of rank equal or superior to the accused could have been detailed on the court without detriment to the Service. Gen. Porter's counsel, Messrs. Bullitt, Choate and Maltby, in a review of the opinion of the Attorney General show that the objection raised against the Porter bill had never been raised before, though special legislation of this kind had been a constant practice of the Government. Twenty-four similar acts were approved by the President between March, 1874, and March, 1879, and in three cases President Arthur had himself approved such bills, and carried them into effect. In fact, the veto bore only too many marks of having been a bit of preparation for the nominating convention.

P. A. Engr. Abram V. Zane, U. S. N., who has been on duty for the past two years in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, left Washington on Tuesday for San Francisco, where he will superintend the construction of the steam launch to be used by Lieut. Stoney's party in their explorations of the Putnam River. During Mr. Zane's absence in Alaska his wife and young son will make their residence with Mrs. Zane's parents in Annapolis. They will continue for a few months longer, however, at their present residence, 1,827 I street, N. W.

A caveat to the probate of the will of the late Admiral Levin C. Powell, U. S. N., has been filed by Sarah Courtney Colmesnel, of Louisville, Ky., one of the eleven first cousins of the deceased.

The "Home Bulletin," a newsy sheet, published at the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, contains an interesting sketch of Mr. Paschal Chinchilla, an old bandmaster of the Spanish and U. S. Army, and now an inmate of the Home. We also note that the next convention of the G. A. R. Dept. of Virginia meets at the Soldiers' Home. The convention lately in session at Portsmouth, Va., elected H. De B. Clay, of Newport News, Department Commander.

A superstitious correspondent writes to inquire if the howling of a dog at night is a sign of approaching death in the family. In a well regulated household it is a sure sign, provided the dog is regarded as one of the family.—*Cincinnati Inquirer:*

ARCTIC EXPERIENCES.

The following orders which explain themselves are those given by Lieut. A. W. Greely, commanding the Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine before the execution of Private Chas. B. Henry, after he had been repeatedly detected in stealing food.

NEAR CAPE SABINE, JUNE 5, 1884.

To Sergeant Brainard, Fredericks, and Long:

Private Henry having been repeatedly guilty of stealing provisions of this party, which are now slowly perishing by starvation, has so far been condemned and pardoned. It is, however, imperatively ordered that if this man can be detected either eating food of any kind not issued him regularly, or making caches, or appropriating any particle of provisions, you will at once shoot him, and report the matter to me. Any other course would be a fatal leniency, the man being able to overpower any two of our present force.

A. W. GREENLY,

Lieut. 5th Cavalry. A. S. O. and Ass't Comdg' L. F. B. Exp.

The next day the following order was issued and carried into effect:

NEAR CAPE SABINE, JUNE 6, 1884.

To Sergeant Brainard, Long, and Fredericks:

Notwithstanding promises given by Private C. B. Henry yesterday, he has since, as acknowledged to me, tampered with seal thongs, if not other food, at the old camp. This pertinacity and audacity is the destruction of this party if not at once ended. Private Henry will be shot to-day, all care being taken to prevent his injuring anyone, as his physical strength is greater than that of any two men. Decide the manner of death by two balls and one blank cartridge. This order is imperative and absolutely necessary for any chance of life.

A. W. GREENLY,

1st Lieutenant 5th Cavalry and A. S. O. and Second Assistant Commanding L. F. B. Expedition.

These orders are in the possession of Sergeant Brainard, and are written in pencil on paper apparently torn from an ordinary note-book.

The bill granting a pension to Harry Biederbick, Lieutenant Greely's Hospital Steward, which was introduced by Congressman Muller, of New York, and passed by the House, will, it is understood, be favorably reported to the Senate by the Pension Committee of that body. Lieutenant Greely, in a letter to Mr. Muller, says of Biederbick's heroism: "During our terrible year at Sabine he invariably taxed his strength to the utmost, and positive orders were frequently necessary to prevent him from entirely breaking himself down. It seems to me that self-denial and fidelity to his sense of duty, when shown under such trying circumstances, should be fitly recognized. I trust your efforts will be successful."

Secretary Chandler has prepared for the information of Congress an itemized account of the expenses attending the expedition fitted out for the relief of Lieut. Greely. It is summarized as follows:

Lease and fitting out of vessels..... \$452,634

Supplies for the expedition..... 281,254

Miscellaneous expenses..... 26,577

Total..... \$759,265

The diary of Lieutenant Kislingbury, of the Lady Franklin Bay Arctic Station party, which has been copied in the Signal Office and thrown open to inspection, covers 150 pages of foolscap, and begins August 8, 1883, after the abandonment of Fort Conger, where the party had spent two winters.

It appears from the diary, that Lieutenant Kislingbury was suspended from duty by Lieutenant Greely, the commanding officer, on Aug. 26, 1881, just two weeks after the arrival of the expedition at its destination. He was virtually under arrest from that time until April 9, 1884, when he was restored to duty, and notified by Lieutenant Greely that he was next in rank, and should take command in the event of the latter's death. Under the date of May 10, 1884, Lieutenant Kislingbury writes that Lieutenant Greely came to him and said that they had misunderstood each other for three years; that his (Kislingbury's) conduct had been manly and commendable throughout, and he (Greely) begged pardon. Only a few days later, however, the commanding officer, according to Lieutenant Kislingbury's account, insulted him by calling him a liar, and their personal relations again became hostile.

The greater part of Lieutenant Kislingbury's diary is taken up with criticisms and complaints of Lieutenant Greely, toward whom the writer seems to have entertained a feeling of bitter resentment.

Lieutenant Greely, speaking of the diary, said: "I do not think criticism on Lieutenant Kislingbury becoming. The tone of his diary regarding me speaks for itself. The criticisms on the arrangement of the retreat are met by the stubborn fact that with records and baggage intact the whole party landed safe and sound near Cape Sabine after a journey pronounced impossible by many. In connection with Lieutenant Kislingbury, it should be said as a matter of justice to him and me, that during the last six weeks he was at times out of his head, excitable, and could not remember. In consequence, several unpleasant discussions resulted, and at a misstatement, which placed me in a false position, I, in a moment of anger, called him a liar, but later apologized. What he said was not so, but I think his mind and memory failed him. We were fully reconciled, however, before his death."

From Lieutenant Rockwood's diary it appears that during the latter part of December and all through January 1884, plans were talked of for an attempt to cross Smith's Sound to Littleton Island to find help, or at least, food, and on the morning of February 2, Sergeant Rice and Jans, one of the Inuit Hunters, started on the journey. On the afternoon of Feb. 7 both returned, Jans greatly exhausted. Rice reported that they had reached a distance over the moving ice of about ten miles from shore; at that point a space of open water was found stretching from north to south, and on the opposite side the ice presented the same appearance as that on the west side, and was drifting north. This settled the question of getting across, for the swift southerly current and the tides constantly ground and crushed the ice on the west side, so that it was physically impossible to drag boats across, and almost so for human beings to struggle across.

The resolution adopted by the House at its last session to investigate the charges made by Dr. Collins against the late Capt. De Long, in command of the United States steamer *Jeanne-Cite*, the Arctic exploring vessel, will be remembered were referred to a sub-committee of the House Naval Committee consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, of Chicago; McAdoo, of

New Jersey, and Boutelle, of Maine. The sub-committee is now ready to report to the full committee, and it is understood that the recommendation will be that the resolution lie on the table and the committee be discharged from its further consideration. In the opinion of the committee none of the allegations or charges are sustained, though an exhaustive examination was had of every witness who could have possibly contributed information. The testimony and argument of counsel heard during the examination make over one thousand printed pages.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Captain J. P. Sanger, 1st Artillery, Brevet Major, U. S. A., A. D. C., to whose excellent suggestions we have had frequent occasions to refer, published a little pamphlet on the subject of "Light Artillery Harness and its proper adjustment." It is illustrated by a dozen plates, among them anatomical and other drawings showing the proper position of the saddle and harness to secure the greatest comfort and traction and carrying power. We have also a description of the Artillery harness designed by the author, which has a total weight for each horse varying from 61 lbs. for the off-wheel horse to 52.47 for the war-load horse, the average being 57 lbs. for each. Every cavalry, as well as every artillery officer, should possess himself of this work which is published at the Headquarters Division Missouri.

The Meisterschaft System is a short and practical method of acquiring foreign languages which seems to us to have unusual merits. We do not believe in any system of acquiring a language "in twelve easy lessons," but the Meisterschaft goes as far as any system can in smoothing the difficult path of progress toward fluency in an alien tongue. For instruction in this system there has been established in Boston the "Meisterschaft School of Practical Linguistry," the admission fee of which, five dollars, entitles one to receive fifteen pamphlets containing the course of instruction in one language. To this school can be sent on these terms exercises for correction and questions as to any difficulty encountered in the progress of study. We have before us two series of fifteen Meisterschaft pamphlets, one for Spanish and the other for German. They are paper bound books, averaging 32 pages each, convenient for the pockets of such diligent students as may wish to improve the odd moments for study. Of course the only absolute test of a system is by studying it, and we give such judgment as we can on this system short of this, and it is certainly very favorable.

From his sick bed in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, the genial James McQuade, of the New York Yacht Club, as well as of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, where he is equally well known, sends out his story of "The Cruise of the Montauk to Bermuda, the West Indies, and Florida" (New York, Thos. R. Knox and Co.) Uncle John Platt, to whom the work is dedicated, and whose joyous presence enlivens the pages, died while the volume was in the press, and appended to it is a memorial tribute which loses nothing of its sympathetic feeling from the fact that it issues from a bed of pain. The narrative of the cruise is compiled from a series of home letters written at the time, some of which were published in the Utica *Observer* and Utica *Herald*. They are written in a spirit of jollity and good fellowship, with a vein of serious comment appearing here and there. For example, we have one entire chapter devoted to an argument against the American Sabbath, and in another an account of religious services on board the *Montauk*, which were characterized by the singing of that beautiful evening song to the Virgin, "Ave Sanctissima," but to keep the balance even, this chapter winds up with the sailor's yarn which ends thus:

Well, to make a long story short, sir!
We'd all on us left the ship,
When she gives a sudden lurch, sir,
And 'n under she goes with a dip!
But when we looked at each other's faces
In the light of the dawn of day,
I'm darned if we hadn't forgotten
The cove as went down to pray.

Now, the argument may be rotten,
Aye! as rotten as that old ship;
But if he hadn't been a prayin'
He'd ha' gived Davy Jones the slip;
For them as took to swearin'
And them as took to drink,
Was saved by the Ramagata life-boat,
While he was left to sink.

Thus are mingled in this narrative, the grave and the gay, the lively and the severe, in much the same proportions as in the character of its author, and it will lose nothing of its charm to those who know him on this account.

THE SWAIM AND MORROW TRIALS.

THE President and Secretary of War had a conference on Wednesday in regard to the proceedings of the trial of General Swaim on the first set of charges and the official promulgation of the case may be looked for at any moment. The proceedings in the case of Colonel Morrow have been returned by the Acting Judge Advocate General to the Secretary of War with a review of the case, and an early announcement of the findings of the Court and decision of the reviewing authority is expected. It was not Major Thos. H. Norton, U. S. A., who appeared as "the only witness for the prosecution," in the case of Col. Morrow, but his brother Samuel P. Norton. Major Norton at the time of the transactions in question was not a member of the banking firm of Norton and Co., but was absent in Colorado engaged in the prosecution of private enterprises. The press despatches in their account of the trial reported Mr. Norton as testifying that Colonel Morrow agreed to pay the firm a discount of \$44 on each pay account of \$375 (his monthly pay as Lieut. Col.). The actual statement was that Colonel Morrow agreed to pay the discount of \$44 on the sum of over \$3,000 advanced to him, and not the usurious interest per month reported in the newspaper despatches. The second trial of General Swaim on charges of

unlawfully drawing forage from the Government and disposing of it, opened on Saturday last, February 7th. The composition of the Court was the same as before except that Generals Terry and Rochester had been replaced by Colonel Carlin, 4th Infantry, and Colonel Baylor, Ordnance Department. Judge Advocate Gardiner read the order for General Swaim's trial on the additional charges, received by the latter January 7th, and also a certificate from Attending Surgeon O'Reilly that Gen. Swaim would not be physically fit to appear before the Court until this week. On Monday General Swaim was in attendance. After a few preliminaries he asked for a delay of a week, owing to the absence of counsel, saying: "I am as anxious as any member of this Court can be to have this case tried without delay, and were I in physical condition to attend to it myself I would do so without asking any assistance, but I feel that in justice to myself and to the Court I could not give it that attention which it deserves. I therefore ask this extension of time, not with any purpose of delay, but that the ends of justice may be properly reached."

Judge Advocate Gardiner opposed the delay, saying as to the pending charges: "They are simple military charges, precise and definite; they require no consideration of long accounts, of negotiable paper, or the laws governing contracts," and he added, referring to the motions for delay in this and the other case: "This whole business seems to savor very strongly of intentional delay; therefore, it seems to me that if the accused is able to go on with the case it should be required to proceed."

Gen. Swaim resented the insinuations of intentional delay on his part, and said that the rules of Courts-martial left this question of delay at the discretion of the Court, and that the absence of counsel always strongly appeals to such Courts for delay. After consideration a delay was granted until Wednesday, February 11th, when General Swaim appeared with ex-Governor Boutwell and Mr. Crammond Kennedy of New York as his counsel.

General Swaim on being asked whether he objected to any member of the Court, replied that he had a preliminary motion to offer, and Mr. Boutwell then submitted, in bar of trial, a motion excepting to the jurisdiction of the Court, because the charges had not been preferred by his commanding officer, the Lieutenant-General of the Army. This motion being overruled and the question as to whether Gen. Swaim objected to any member of the Court being again asked, the accused asserted that he reason to believe that Gen. Newton was in some manner affected unfavorably to him and that therefore he challenged the presence of Gen. Newton as one of the members of the Court. Gen. Newton was then put upon his *voir dire* and questioned by Mr. Boutwell, Gen. Swaim prompting the examiner. He denied having any prejudice against the accused or of having made unfavorable remarks concerning his case, and after consideration the Court refused to sustain the objection to Gen. Newton. Objection was then made to Colonel Bradley for somewhat similar reasons and upon the direct question, "Can you say that you are not in any way prejudiced or biased against Gen. Swaim?" Col. Bradley replied that so far as the present charges were concerned he was not, but he said: "I will say that I do feel in relation to certain matters that have passed a certain degree of prejudice, but there is nothing in my mind that would prevent my judging this case fairly and honestly according to the evidence." In answer to another question he said: "No matter what my feelings are, nothing could influence my judgment in the present case except the evidence." The objection was not sustained and the hour of 3 P. M. having arrived the case went over until Thursday.

On Thursday, Colonel Brooke, 3d Infantry, was objected to as having prejudice, but the objection was not sustained. General Swaim also objected to Colonels Smith, Andrews, Brooke, Bradley, Ayres, Black, Carlin and Baylor sitting on the Court, on the ground of their being his inferiors in rank. The Court, however, overruled the objection, and General Swaim was duly arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." George A. Batchelder, a clerk in the Q. M. D., testified to the fact of forage being drawn, and other witnesses testified that it was delivered at a stable when General Swaim had no horse. Henry Edmonson testified that he was General Swaim's coachman at the time, and that he had no horses then, but afterwards bought two.

The order in the case of Lt. Col. A. P. Morrow, 6th Cav., will be promulgated this week. The sentence of the Court is that he be reprimanded in General Orders, and to retain his present lineal number on the Army Register for two years. He is now at the foot of the list of lieutenant colonels of cavalry, and during the time of his retention of that number will be passed by Major James S. Brisbin and Major John Green by natural promotion, on the retirement Jan. 9, 1886, of Colonel John P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, and June 11, 1886, by the retirement of Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis, 7th Cavalry, when those officers reach 64 years of age.

TEXAS is paying \$90,000 a year in pensions to six hundred alleged survivors of Sam Houston's command in the war of 1835-7. New applications are coming in all the time; fourteen were received in one day recently, and the Legislature is trying to repeal the law on the ground that one-half or two-thirds of the claims now being paid are fraudulent.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

February 10, 1885.

Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Howe, 17th Infantry, to be first lieutenant.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

February 11.

William Mason Wright, to be 2d Lieutenant, 2d Inf.

CIRCULAR, H. Q. A., Feb. 2, 1885.

Publishes list of depositories designated for the use of disbursing officers of the War Department.

G. O. 10, H. Q. A., Feb. 4, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2702 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

GUIDONS FOR CAVALRY.

2702. The flag of the guidon is swallow-tailed, three feet five inches fly from the lance to the end of the swallow-tail, and two feet three inches on the lance. To be cut swallow-tailed fifteen inches to the fork. To be made of silk, and to consist of two horizontal stripes, each one-half the width of flag, the upper red and the lower white; the red to have on both sides in the centre the number of the regiment in white silk, and the white to have the letter of troop in red silk; the letter and number to be block-shaped, four and three-fourths inches high, and held in place by a border of needlework embroidery three-sixteenths of an inch wide, of same color. The lance to be one and one-fourth inches in diameter and nine feet long, including spear and ferrule. To have a water-proof case or cover, to protect the guidon when furled.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan :
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 11, H. Q. A., Feb. 7, 1885.

1. The 3d Regiment of Cavalry (except the troop stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas) and the 10th Regiment of Cavalry will exchange stations, the movement to commence not later than April 1, 1885. The exchange will be made by marching.

2. The commanding general Divisions of the Pacific and the Missouri will assign the respective regiments coming to their commands to stations as soon as practicable after the receipt of this order.

3. The columns during the movement will be provided with necessary supplies at convenient stations on the contiguous railroads.

4. As far as practicable, all regimental, troop, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail from initial points to the new stations of the different detachments of each regiment.

5. Further details will be arranged by the commanding generals Divisions of the Missouri and the Pacific, due regard being paid to economy by requiring, as far as practicable, the simultaneous arrival of columns at such points as they may designate for the exchange of wagon transportation.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan :
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 12, H. Q. A., Feb. 9, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

By authority of the President of the United States, dated October 30, 1884, the following-described public land, in the State of Michigan, is proclaimed a reservation for public purposes in connection with the improvement of Hay Lake Channel, Sault Ste. Marie River, viz. :

"Lots 5 and 6, section 2, and lot 3 of section 3, township 45 north, range 2 east, Michigan."

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan :

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 13, H. Q. A., Feb. 10, 1885.

The following manual for the inspection of blanket bags—which may be used in place of that prescribed for the inspection of knapsacks, in par. 816, page 330 (except the first six lines), and the first three lines of page 360, of Upton's Infantry Tactics—is published for the information and government of all concerned.

The captain then closes ranks, stacks arms, opens ranks, and commands :

1. Front rank. 2. ABOUT. 3. FACE. 4. UNSLING. 5. BLANKET BAGS. 6. Open. 7. BLANKET BAGS.

The men of the front rank, having faced about, take a short step forward as to be free from the stacks.

At the command "unsling" each man makes a half face to the right and unfastens the hook of the right strap by seizing the D ring with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand passed under the blanket bag; he then unhooked the strap with the right hand, and unslings the blanket bag by passing the right fore-arm over the head; at the same time he faces to the front and, standing erect, holds it by the straps in front of the knees. At the command "blanket bags," he places the blanket bag on the ground against the toe, the strap underneath, the greatcoat outward, and then stands at attention; at the seventh command he opens the blanket bag, turning the flap from him, the flap resting on the greatcoat; he then stands at attention.

The inspector having inspected the blanket bags, the captain commands :

1. Repack. 2. BLANKET BAGS.

At the command "blanket bags," each soldier repacks and fastens up his blanket bag, leaving it in the same position as before opening it, and then stands at attention. The captain then commands :

1. Sling. 2. BLANKET BAGS.

At the command "sling," each man grasps the unhooked (right) strap with the right hand, the hooked left strap with the left hand, the back of the left hand to the right, raises the blanket bag, and, standing erect, makes a half face to the right.

At the command "blanket bags," he swings the blanket bag over the shoulders, passing the left arm through the hooked strap, and carrying the right hand strap over the head. He then brings the strap down over the right shoulder, makes a half face to the left, and hooks the strap with the right hand, holding the D ring with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand passed under the blanket bag. Each man then stands at attention.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan :
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., Feb. 11, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 243 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

243. To prevent payments on fraudulent discharge papers, paymasters will refuse payment unless the identity of the soldier is properly established. As discharged soldiers may travel in advance of the mail, the officer who signs final statements will send, in his own handwriting, to the chief paymaster a notification of discharge several mails previous to date of discharge, said notification to state the date of last payment to the soldier and his credits and debits in words and figures; and with this notification the signature of the discharged soldier, if he can write his name; if he cannot, the fact will be reported in writing on the notification of discharge. If the soldier prefer payment at some particular point other than the station of the chief paymaster, the notification will be sent to the paymaster to whom he will present himself. The notification must never be sent by the hands of the man discharged. No payments will be made on discharge papers by any paymaster except upon receipt of such notification, unless he may be otherwise satisfied of their genuineness and of the personal identity of the claimant.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan :
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Feb. 2, 1885.

The Department Commander takes pleasure in recognizing the prompt and energetic action of the officers and men who participated in the recent movements resulting in the capture of a band of Mexican insurgents who mutinied in Lower California and endeavored to escape across our Territory into the mountains of Sonora, where it was apprehended their presence might occasion insecurity of life and property on both sides of the border. Troops E and M, 4th Cavalry, under command of 1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, of that regiment, were ordered to take the field at once, and arrived at their destination—Fort Yuma—in less than forty hours from the issuance of the orders, having accomplished 50 miles of marching and 100 miles by rail, with horses and baggage complete.

Not being permitted to cross into Mexico, Lieut. McDonald, with rare discretion, located the insurgents, ascertained their intentions, and encountered them about forty miles from Yuma, killing four, capturing fourteen, and dispersing the remainder across the border, where two more were killed and the rest, but one, captured by the Mexican authorities who were in pursuit; thus effectually accomplishing the purposes of the expedition. The Department Commander commends the efficient energy of Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cavalry, commanding Fort McDowell, in despatching the troops so promptly, and especially the ability and enterprise of Lieut. McDonald and the gallantry of the officers and men of his command, in completing so thoroughly the objects of the enterprise.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Crook :

M. BARBER, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Feb. 5, 1885.
Gives directions as to the inspection of unserviceable property.

CIRCULAR 7, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Feb. 2, 1885.

As G. O. 4, c. s., A. G. O., transfers the supply of farrier's tools and materials for the cavalry and artillery service of the Ord. Dept., troop commanders will take measures to obtain such stores, as those articles embraced in Q. M. estimates (including horseshoes and horseshoe nails) will no longer be supplied by the Q. M. D.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry is, at his own request, relieved from further duty as a member of the G. C. M. of which Major General John M. Schofield is president (S. O., Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments

Capt. C. W. Williams, Aast. Q. M., will proceed to Ash Fork and Flagstaff, A. T., on business (S. O. 12, Feb. 2, D. Ariz.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. George A. Schillo, recently appointed from sergeant, Battery B, 3d Artillery, now at Fort Barrancas, Florida, is assigned to duty at that post (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M., will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and inspect the work being done there on the Government steamer *General Wool* (S. O. 30, Jan. 9, D. East).

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., on official business (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Texas).

Leave of absence for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about Feb. 19, is granted Major Augustus G. Robinson, Q. M., Boston, Mass. (S. O. 32, Feb. 11, D. East.)

Pay Department.

Leave of absence for one day is granted Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Dakota.)

The leave of absence for fifteen days granted Maj. W. R. Gibson, Paymr., is extended five days (S. O. 19, Feb. 5, Dept. Mo.)

The leave of absence for one month granted Maj. W. H. Comegys, Paymr., is extended one month (S. O. 12, Feb. 2, Div. Pacifico).

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 15, Jan. 27, D. Columbia).

Medical Department.

1st Lieut. William C. Borden, Aast. Surg., will, upon the completion of the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, return to his station (S. O., Feb. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Surg. F. L. Town, Fort Clark (S. O. 14, Feb. 4, D. Texas).

Henry J. Raymond was appointed Aast. Surgeon, with rank of 1st Lieut., Jan. 12, 1885.

Hospital Steward John H. Grant, U. S. A., M. D., Dept. of the Platte, was discharged Feb. 3, and re-enlisted Feb. 4, 1885.

Hospital Steward R. M. King was discharged by expiration of service at Presidio, San Francisco, Jan. 25, and re-enlisted Jan. 26, 1885.

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., C. E., is announced as Engineer Officer at H. Q., Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, relieving Major Milton B. Adams, C. E., who will comply with S. O. 17, c. s., H. Q., A. G. O. (G. O. 2, Feb. 3, Div. Pacific).

Lieut. Col. Walter McFarland, Corps of Engrs., after reporting in Washington, will return to his station in New York City (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ord. Dept. (S. O., Feb. 5, H. Q. A.)

Col. Thos. G. Baylor, Ord. Dept., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Washington of which Major General J. M. Schofield is President (S. O., Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. George F. W. Miller, Ord. Det., Fort Abraham Lincoln Ord. Depot, is transferred to the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. G. S. P. Bradford will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report to the C. O. for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 31, Feb. 10, D. East.)

Chaplains.

The retirement from active service, Feb. 9, 1885, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain Benjamin L. Baldridge, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Chaplin Baldridge will repair to his home (S. O., Feb. 9, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis (S. O. 18, Feb. 3, Dept. M.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Albert G. Forse is extended one month (S. O. 17, Feb. 7, Div. M.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Camillo C. Carr is extended one month (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 15, Feb. 5, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonius is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 15, Feb. 5, D. Dak.)

2d Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Col. John P. Hatch is appointed inspector on certain Q. M. stores at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for which 1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe, Adj't., is accountable (S. O. 17, Jan. 28, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. A. L. O'Brien is temporarily assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 12, Feb. 2, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Sibley (S. O., Feb. 9, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Cady Robertson, Troop E, will report to 2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen and accompany him on his reconnaissance in Alaska (S. O. 15, Jan. 25, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. F. H. Hardie, R. Q. M., is authorized to purchase a public horse pertaining to Troop E (S. O. 11, Jan. 30, D. Ariz.)

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect when an officer joins for duty with his troop, is granted 2d Lieut. J. W. Heard, Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 10, Jan. 28, Div. P.)

Private A. G. Smith, Troop F, will report at Fort Grant for examination for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant (S. O. 12, Feb. 2, D. Ariz.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

2d Lieut. H. C. Benson is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Huachuca, A. T., and 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr., Adj't., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 11, Jan. 30, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Erwin is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Lowell, relieving 1st Lieut. J. R. Richards, Jr. (S. O. 12, Feb. 2, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Leave of absence for eighteen days, to take effect Feb. 7, is granted 2d Lieut. W. E. Almy (S. O. 18, Feb. 3, Dept. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

2d Lieut. W. F. Flynn will proceed to Fort Davis, Tex., and report to Capt. J. G. Ballance, J.-A. of the G. C.-M., as witness (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. F. Sayre is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, A. C. S. at Fort Clark, is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, La., \$300, public funds (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Tex.)

Vet. Surg. Andrew G. Vogt, San Antonio, will proceed to Fort Clark and report for duty (S. O. 14, Feb. 4, D. Tex.)

A furlough for two months is granted Sergt. Geo. H. Sandford, Troop E (S. O. 14, Feb. 4, D. Tex.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The journeys performed by Col. Edward Hatch, from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth, and from Caldwell to Fort Leavenworth, under telegraphic orders dated Dec. 27, 1884, and Jan. 28, 1885, were necessary for the public service (S. O. 19, Feb. 5, Dept. M.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

The journeys of Capt. T. A. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. C. R. Ward, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Smith, to Fort Davis, Tex., as witnesses before the G. C.-M., are confirmed—also the return journeys to Camp Rice (S. O. 18, Feb. 2, D. Tex.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. S. D. Freeman, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Tex.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, commanding Washington Barracks, D. C., is directed to report, with such force as may then be assembled at that post, to the Grand Marshal of the day, Feb. 21, for duty incident to the dedication of the Washington Monument; and also

to the Grand Marshal of the day, March 4, 1885, for duty in connection with the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the President-elect (S. O. 8, Feb. 8, Div. A.)

An exchange says: "Genial old Tom Casey is now in his old battery of the 2d Artillery, at Washington Barracks, D. C. He says that with one or two exceptions, all the men now serving in the battery were wearing diapers when he was a 'warrior bold' in the 'heavies' way back in the 50's."

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 29, Feb. 7, D. East.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Adj't., to take effect at such date, prior to March 1, 1885, as may be determined by his post commander (S. O. 33, Feb. 12, D. East.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

1st Lieut. Edmund L. Zalinski and 2d Lieut. Samuel E. Allen will be at the Grand Hotel, New York City, at 12 m., Feb. 10, to confer with Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., U. S. A. (S. O. 30, Feb. 9, D. East.) The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is extended seven days (S. O. 31, Feb. 10, D. East.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The C. O. Fort Mojave will grant a furlough for six months to 1st Sergt. William Kyle, Co. G (S. O. 12, Feb. 2, D. Ariz.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam is appointed inspector on certain C. C. and G. E., and O. and O. stores, at Fort Spokane, W. T., for which Capt. Henry Catley is accountable (S. O. 15, Jan. 27, D. Columbia.)

Major Leslie Smith is appointed inspector on certain O. and O. stores at Fort Klamath, Ore., for which Capt. James Miller is accountable (S. O. 17, Jan. 28, D. Columbia.) Private Ernest Staser, Co. B, is appointed sergeant-major, to rank from Jan. 8. 1st Sergt. William H. Loveland, Co. F, is appointed quartermaster sergeant, to rank from Jan. 8 (Orders 3, 2d Inf., Jan. 30.) Sergt.-Major August J. Moritz and Regt'l. Q. M. Sergt. John Berry, 2d Inf., having been appointed post quartermaster sergeants and ordered to other stations, Col. Frank Wheaton, in Orders 5, of Jan. 30, 1885, recapitulates their military history, showing in each case a most excellent military record, and says: "In parting with Sergts. Moritz and Berry, the regimental commander takes great pleasure in congratulating them upon a promotion well earned by faithful and intelligent service in the regiment, and in wishing them well in their new sphere of duty, to which they will carry the good wishes of all their officers and comrades."

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Leave of absence for twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Thompson. Upon the expiration of his leave, Lieut. Thompson will report in person at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 15, Feb. 5, D. Dak.) Leave of absence for three months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Edward Moale (S. O. 20, Feb. 10, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. William Snyder, Co. I, 5th Inf., is transferred as a private to Co. I, 3d Inf., to take effect March 1, 1885, and will be sent to Fort Missoula, Montana (S. O. 6, Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William F. Carlin.

Col. W. P. Carlin is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Washington, of which Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield is president (S. O., Feb. 6, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Act. J.-A., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 17, Jan. 28, D. Columbia.)

1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., will report by letter to Lieut.-Col. William T. Gentry, 25th Inf., president of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

2d Lieut. André W. Brewster, 10th Inf. (Co. B), recently appointed, will report for temporary duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and to accompany the first detachment of recruits sent to the Dept. of Missouri (S. O., Feb. 7, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The C. O. Fort Wingate will detail a detachment, to consist of 2d Lieut. A. B. Scott, one sergeant, one corporal, and ten privates, for duty at Fort Craig, N. M. The detachment will march from Fort Wingate in time to reach Fort Craig and relieve 1st Lieut. Frank West, 6th Cav., and his detachment of Troop I, 6th Cav., by Feb. 28, 1885. Lieut. West, upon being so relieved, will march with his detachment from Fort Craig to Fort Wingate and report for duty (S. O. 6, Feb. 3, D. N. M.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. D. H. Clark, R. Q. M., Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler, San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury has qualified as a sharpshooter.

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. William P. Rogers, Adj't., to be Captain of Co. G, he is relieved from duty at Fort Yates, D. T., and will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. W. A. Mann is relieved from duty at Fort Custer, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Yates, D. T., reporting for duty as Adjutant of his regiment (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. William A. Mann, Adj't., is detailed for duty on G. R. S. for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Yates, vice Capt. W. P. Rogers, relieved (S. O. 13, Feb. 2, D. Dak.)

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY, FORT YATES, January 30, 1885.

Orders No. 7.

1st Lieut. Wm. A. Mann, 17th Inf., is hereby appointed Adjutant of the regiment, vice Rogers, promoted.

In relieving Capt. W. P. Rogers from his duties at these Headquarters, after a service of some ten years as Adjutant of his regiment, I deem it my duty as regimental commander to express to him a few words in token of the high appreciation held, not only by myself, but, also, by my predecessors, for the fidelity, and devotion to duty, which has characterized him in the performance of all duties, in connection with his regiment. I am assured that all his brother officers join me in hearty congratulations upon his well deserved promotion, a reward well merited for so excellent an officer. Not only are my warmest thanks extended to him for rendering so efficient service, but, also, the best wishes of the regiment attend him for a prosperous future.

JAMES S. CASEY, Major 17th Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

18th Infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about Feb. 20, 1885, is granted Capt. Thomas J. Lloyd (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Leave of absence for twenty-three days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. George H. Burton, to take effect on adjournment, *sine die*, of the G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 9, Feb. 4, D. Platte.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 7, 1885.

APPOINTMENT.

André W. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Infantry, January 19, 1885, vice Clay, promoted.

PROMOTION.

Captain Almon F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, January 22, 1885, vice Eckerson, retired from active service.

RETIREMENT.

Captain Edwin F. Pollock, 9th Infantry, February 3, 1885 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., Jan. 28. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant and Capt. John N. Andrews, 8th Inf.; Capt. Charles K. Winne, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Robert F. Ames and John Stafford, 8th Inf., and Capt. Folliot A. Whitney, 8th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 10, Jan. 26, D. Cal.)

At Fort Ellis, M. T., Feb. 12. Detail: Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav.; Capts. James A. Snyder and William Mitchell, 3d Inf.; Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick K. Ward and Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. William C. Buttler, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 14, Feb. 3, D. Dak.)

At Fort Randall, D. T., Feb. 12. Detail: Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Birne, Capts. Casper H. Conrad, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, and John W. Bean, 1st Lieuts. Cyrus M. De Lany and David D. Mitchell, 2d Lieuts. William F. Blauvelt, Edward Lloyd, and William N. Blow, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 14, Feb. 3, D. Dak.)

At Fort Buford, D. T., Feb. 12. Detail: Capt. Edward W. Whittemore, 13th Inf.; Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Edward S. Chapin, George H. Kinzie, Adj't., and Samuel S. Pague, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James F. Bell, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, 11th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 14, Feb. 3, D. Dak.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Edwin C. Mason, 4th Inf., A. A. I. G.; Major George B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., A. D. C., will convene at Dept. Hdqrs., Feb. 9, and proceed under instructions from the Department Commander (S. O. 9, Feb. 4, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, A. C. G. S.; Major George W. Candee, Paym., and Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., will convene at Division Hdqrs., Feb. 5, to report upon the condition of certain Q. M. stores received by Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., from Major Ezra B. Kirk, Q. M., Jeffersonville (S. O. 16, Feb. 4, D. Dak.)

An Army Retiring Board will convene on Friday, Feb. 20, 1885, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Lieut.-Col. William T. Gentry, 25th Inf.; Major Charles H. Alden, Surg.; Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art.; Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg. The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota will detail a recorder for the Board (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

An Army Retiring Board will convene on Friday, Feb. 20, 1885, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at Washington Barracks, D. C., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major William D. Wolverton, Surg.; Major Charles B. Throckmorton, Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, and James E. Wilson, 2d Art.; Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. George Mitchell, Adj't. 2d Art., Recorder (S. O., Feb. 11, H. Q. A.)

At the request of Major Amos S. Kimball, Q. M., late Dep't Q. M., Fort Union, N. M., a Board of Survey to consist of Major William F. Drum, 14th Inf.; Capt. William S. Putten, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav., will convene at Dept. H. Q., Jan. 28, to determine the responsibility for delay

in the transportation of public property shipped on bills of lading (S. O. 15, Jan. 27, D. Columbia).

Corrugated Triggers.—Colonel J. McAllister, Ordnance Corps, suggests that the old triggers now in the hands of officers in Department of California, be sent to Benicia Arsenal, so that they can finally be sent to Springfield Armory, nearly all the companies having been provided with the corrugated triggers.

Inauguration Ceremonies.—Four batteries from Fort Monroe and three from Fort McHenry will be sent, properly armed and equipped, to Washington, in due season to take part in the inauguration ceremonies on March 4, 1885. A field officer from each post will go in command of the respective detachments, which should arrive in Washington not later than the morning of March 3, and upon arrival "will report them to Colonel Romayne B. Ayres, 2d U. S. Artillery, commanding Washington Barracks. Each field officer can take in addition to officers with troops, two officers for duty on his staff as adjutant and quartermaster. (S. O. 30, D. East, Feb. 9.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Major Thomas McGregor, 2d Cav., recently promoted, will join his regiment on March 1 next. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 13.)

1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton, 20th Infantry, will report for examination by the Retiring Board at Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 13.)

Sick leave for six months is granted Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, Ord. Dept. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 13.)

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Apache, A. T. Feb. 11. Detail: Major Edward Collins, 1st Inf.; Capts. Allen Smith, 4th Cav., Charles Morton, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieuts. James Parker, 4th Cav., and C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Roach, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. W. R. Fisher, Asst. Surg., J. A. (S. O. 13, D. Arizona, Feb. 4.)

1st Lieut. T. A. Bingham, C. of E., will proceed to Fort Bowie, and take station temporarily, for duty as consulting engineer in the construction of the system of waterworks authorized at that post. (S. O. 13, D. Arizona, Feb. 4.)

A. A. Surgeon S. F. Weirick will proceed to Fort Apache for duty. (S. O. 13, D. Arizona, Feb. 4.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Feb. 16. Detail: Maj. Marcus P. Miller, Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, J. R. Brinkley, G. W. Crabb, 1st Lieut. Luigi Lomia, 2d Lieuts. J. Walker Benét, John W. Rockman, and 2d Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., J. A.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., on Feb. 16. Detail: Capts. J. G. Ramsay, H. G. Litchfield, W. P. Vose, 1st Lieuts. Louis V. Cazare, Nathaniel Wolfe, 2d Lieuts. Willoughby Walke, John Conklin, Jr., and 2d Lieut. J. T. Thompson, 2d Art., J. A.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

Secretary Lincoln has instructed Lieutenant McDonald not to turn over to the Governor of Southern California the Mexican mutineers recently arrested by his command in Arizona near the border line, but to hold them subject to the receipt by the Department of State from the President of Mexico of the proper extradition papers. This action is taken at the request of the Mexican government.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.

W. L. Couch and three of his associates charged with resisting U. S. troops in the recent Oklahoma invasion, appeared before the United States Commissioner at Wichita, Feb. 11, and were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them. The boomers declare their intention of setting out again on the 5th of March.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

The mean temperature at Fort Snelling during January was 3.52 deg. below zero, which is but .27 deg. colder than the corresponding month of 1884, while the mean for January, 1883, was 5.04 deg. below zero. The highest point reached by the mercury during the month was 38 deg. above, and the lowest 45 deg. below zero, which was recorded on the morning of Feb. 2d, which has not been equalled since Department Headquarters were established at the fort.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Secretary Lincoln has instructed Lieutenant McDonald not to turn over to the Governor of Southern California the Mexican mutineers recently arrested by his command in Arizona, near the border line, but to hold them subject to the receipt by the Department of State from the President of Mexico of the proper extradition papers. This action is taken at the request of the Mexican Government.

A circular issued by General Stanley, Feb. 6, states that there have been 30 desertions in the Dept. from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1884—14 from the 8th Cav., 4 from the 10th Cav., 2 from the Light Battery F, 3d Art., 7 from the 16th Inf., and 3 from the 19th Inf.

Startling rumors having reached Austin, early in the week, as to anticipated troubles at Carizzo Springs, from the attacks of hordes of Mexican bandits on the frontier, Governor Ireland at once sent a body of State Rangers to the scene and the latest advices are that a detachment of U. S. Cavalry sent to assist, have returned with the information that the troubles have been settled by an agreement on the part of the Americans to turn loose four of the five Mexican prisoners now in jail in Cazzizo, and on the part of the Mexicans to cease all hostilities and endeavor to capture and surrender thieves to the Americans. The Governor, as the despatches say, is "determined to put down once for all the system of outrage, plunder and murder to which Texas citizens have been subjected for more than a year at the hands of Mexican bandits on the frontier."

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

"Private Co. I," in refutation of a book published some time ago by "Private O'Donnell," of Fort

Omaha, which contained a series of attacks upon officers of the Army and the Army in general, writes from the Fort to the *Omaha Herald*: "I began to think about the Army and came out here and have felt more contented than I ever did before since I left home. Our captain is more like a father than the monster he is represented to be and the non-commissioned officers and men more like my classmates at school, and if it is any disgrace to be a soldier of the United States, where all men are supposed to be free and equal, then it is time there should be a reform or something done to lift them on a level with citizens."

A correspondent writing from Fort Laramie, advertising to the recent arduous services of Co. C, 7th U. S. Infantry, Major Benham, in getting out telegraph poles for a proposed line, says: "From Dec. 15 to Christmas day the temperature was not above zero at either Bartlett's Ranch or at Major Benham's Camp on Runningwater Creek, 24 miles northeast of Bartlett, with so much snow and wind, almost daily, as to make it impossible to see more than from fifty to a few hundred yards, and ranging from zero to 30 deg. below. During this time I made one round trip and several parts of trips between the two points named, locating the line previously staked out and distributing the poles, while Major Benham's company were camped at the Lacotah Cattle Company's Ranch on Runningwater Creek, and working, when it was at all possible to do so, peeling poles, digging holes, or erecting poles and freezing their fingers, noses, and toeses."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THEATRICALS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Despite the war in Oklahoma some of the the officers and ladies of this station find time for amusement.

On Thursday evening last, they presented two plays at the post theater. Woodcock's Little Game, with the following cast: Mrs. Col. Carver, Miss Forbes; Mrs. Woodcock, Miss Kittson; Mrs. Larkings, Mrs. Martin; Maid, Miss Maggie Wilson; Bridesmaids, Miss Ettie Wilson and Miss Bertie Young; Mr. Woodcock, Col. Martin; Mr. Christopher Larkings, Lieut. Mercer; Mr. Adolphus Swansdown, Lieut. Johnston; David, Lieut. Reynolds; and Turn him Out, cast as follows: Mrs. Julie Moke, Miss Ettie Wilson; Susan Hopkins, Miss Stellwagen; Mackintosh Moke, Lieut. Johnston; Roseleaf, Lieut. Harrison; Nicodemus Nobbs, Lieut. Reynolds.

The roles were admirably filled. It seems to be the universal opinion of those present that it was the best amateur performance they ever saw. The stage appointments and the costumes of the ladies could not have been excelled even on Wallack's stage, and even Wallack's best company must have been on its mettle to have done better acting, especially in the first play. Miss Forbes, was superb, and created great enthusiasm in her clever renditions of the gushing mother-in-law.

Mrs. Martin, as the quizzical Mrs. Larkings, delighted her audience as much as she worried the irascible Woodcock. She is gifted with a queenly presence and magnificent voice.

Miss Kittson as the bride, made the young lieutenants wish the play a reality with themselves in the place of Woodcock.

Colonel Martin, who is an old hand on the amateur stage, did very well as Woodcock, though some thought he displayed more nervousness than would be expected from one who "had been there" before.

Lieutenants Mercer and Johnston in the roles of Larkings and Swansdown showed themselves masters of the situation and by their graceful acting contributed greatly to the success of the evening. Lieutenant Reynolds, in the small part of David, acted and dressed it to perfection, as he does in any role he undertakes. As a low comedian Reynolds would take high rank, even among professionals.

"Turn Him Out" kept the house in a roar of laughter and sent every one home happy. Miss Wilson did Mrs. Moke to the satisfaction of all, and Miss Stellwagen was the loveliest Susan you ever saw. She must keep out of Mr. Daly's way if she does not want to join the "regulars." Lieutenant Harrison's make up as the "heavy swell" was a leading feature of the play, and his acting was as good as the make up. One thought of the "crushed tragedian" in seeing Mr. Johnston's "Moke."

Dan Setchel himself could not have done better than Mr. Reynolds in Nicodemus Nobbs.

Take it all in all, one rarely sees as good acting anywhere. Travelling companies want to go round Fort Leavenworth when on the road. We have a troupe of our own.

BASTANTE.

Lieutenant Walter M. Dickinson, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, joined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., this week, and received a hearty welcome. The marriage, February 3, at St. Paul, to which we briefly referred last week, was a most pleasant affair. The bride, Miss Mattie Otis, is daughter of the late George L. Otis, of St. Paul. The *Press* says: "Soon after 7.30 P. M., Lieutenant G. D. Wallace, 7th Cav., brother-in-law of the bride, led her beneath the triple wedding emblems. Preceding the bride and groom were the bridesmaids Misses Mamie Otis, Gilman, Bend and Kelly. Messrs. Newell and Sibley and Lieutenant Ducat and Irons of Fort Leavenworth served as ushers and, with the ribbon rails, made an aisle for the bridal party. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, rector of Christ's church, performed the ceremony. A handsomer wedding party, taken for all in all, was never seen in St. Paul. The wedding over, congratulations followed, and these in turn gave way to dancing, in which the guests—of which there were full an hundred and fifty—joined with zest. The presents were displayed in the library, and as Mrs. Dickinson has as many friends as any young lady in St. Paul, it is not to be wondered at that the gifts were plentiful, costly and tastefully selected. To both Lieut. Dickinson and his wife are heartiest congratulations and warmest well wishes tendered. The bride will be sadly missed in St. Paul, where, since she attained young womanhood, she has been an especial favorite."

The Kansas *Times* says a full dress hop was given on Friday evening by the officers and ladies of Fort Leavenworth in honor of a party of ladies and gentlemen who arrived by the train from St. Louis. The party consisted of Governor Brown and wife, Colonel and Mrs. Mizner, Mrs. Maynadier, Messrs. Stephens and Mizner and the Misses Kimball, Clark

and Haywood. The affair was extremely pleasant and enjoyable and the toilets unusually elegant. A number of brides were present, adding interest to the occasion. Among them were those of Lieutenant Dickinson and Mann.

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H.

The guild of St. John's Church (the Rev. R. B. Snowden, rector) gave an entertainment on the evening of Jan. 23, in the post school room, which was in every respect a success. The varied exercises, consisting of music, tableaux and dramatic pieces, were greatly enjoyed by a large and appreciative assembly. The parts were filled with remarkable spirit and ability by young persons of the congregation, assisted by Lieut. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who kindly consented to take an important place. The music, under the direction of Mr. Wiegand, director of the band, was very fine. The guild has, by weekly labors, accomplished a great deal of work, partly for the improvement of the church furnishings, and in a large degree by making articles needed by the poor. The floral decorations of the chancel are also maintained with great taste by this efficient organization, of which Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Col. John Hamilton, 5th U. S. Artillery, is president.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

FEBRUARY 12, 1885.

On Thursday evening last a theatrical performance was given by some of the officers and ladies of the post for the benefit of a poor family living near the point. Sardou's comedy of a "Scrap of Paper" was selected for representation, and was well performed by all who had parts.

Saturday evening a hop was given by the cadets. Quite a number of young ladies from New York City were present, as also some of the engineer officers from Willets Point. The party left next day in a special Pullman car for New York City.

Mrs. Thomas, wife of Rev. Mr. Thomas, Episcopal minister at Highland Falls, took cold at the performance given by the officers last week, and is now very ill, from double pneumonia. Drs. Smith and Monroe are attending to her.

Miss Van Rensselaer, of New York City, has been a guest of Mrs. Postlethwaite during the past week.

Prof. Tillman gave a very interesting lecture yesterday afternoon to the ladies and children on "Electricity." He delivered the same lecture in the course to the enlisted men and their families last evening, which was well attended by the men and their families.

Several of the enlisted men of the post will avail themselves of the act of Congress just passed, retiring enlisted men, they having completed thirty years' service.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON EGYPT.

The following interview at St. Louis is reported: "General Sherman being asked his opinion on the situation in the Soudan, replied that it was critical in the extreme, and that the thing to do was to trust the man on the spot—in other words, let General Wolseley have free rein. At Korti is Wolseley at headquarters, with about 4,500 men. At Metemneh is Stewart's command, with a number of wounded. He is across the desert from Wolseley, and while it is necessary that the two forces should concentrate, it is very much easier for Wolseley to go to Stewart than for Stewart to get to Wolseley. In the meantime General Earle is up the Nile, and it would probably be just as easy for him to get on to Metemneh as to get back to Korti. Any man who has had the care of wounded soldiers knows how difficult it is, even with the best appliances of civilization, to transport them. In the desert their transport is almost impossible. I do not see how Stewart's force can get back, but I do not see any reason why Wolseley should not get to Metemneh. There are other reasons why he should make his stand on the Nile somewhere near Khartoum. I fancy that supplies would be easier to get near the junction of the two Niles than at Korti and a forward movement would have a worse effect. But, as I said before, nobody can say what ought to be done."

"At this distance I rather think that a forward movement will be made to the Nile near Shendy. There is a constant temptation on the part of every commander who is marching through a barren country to divide his forces. It makes the question of subsistence much simpler. Then there were other reasons why the English Army should divide. The Mahdi's forces are very large, and they are brave and determined men. Now that Khartoum has fallen they will have even more confidence in their leader, and it would seem that Wolseley is compelled to get his troops together as soon as possible. After that is done there are a number of courses that might be pursued."

AUTOMATIC LOADER FOR HEAVY GUNS.

Mr. JOHN A. POWLETT, the inventor of the Powlett Pneumatic Gun Carriage, has applied for a patent for an "Automatic Loader for Heavy Siege Guns," and has petitioned Congress, through Mr. Rosecrans, for an appropriation of \$5,000 for testing it. This invention is arranged for work on board a ship so that a tramway runs from the magazine and shell room underneath the lower deck, passing the loading scuttle of each and every gun. The shell is shifted from the tramway on to the loading table, which, by the action of the compressed air, is forced up through the scuttle to the breech of the gun. A pneumatic rammer and sponger is fixed to the deck in the rear of the gun, and when the shell has reached its position in a line with the axis of the bore the automatic rammer forces the shell and powder charge into the gun into position. The whole manoeuvre, from the time the train car arrives at the loader to have the charge home and the gun in battery, the inventor says, would occupy from 10 to 12 seconds, while by the present system it would require from 20 to 26 minutes to accomplish the same result. When used in forts the train car runs in a tunnel, and passes the loading scuttle of every gun in the fort, and the charge is sent home in a similar

manner as on board ship. Thus, with an 80-ton gun, two men only will be required to load the same, while with the present system it would require 40 men to do this work.

OLD FORT GREENE, R. I.

The desire of the citizens of Newport, R. I., to obtain the site of old "Fort Greene" for a public park, has caused a survey of it by Lieutenant Colonel George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. In his report he says:

While the site of Fort Greene would not now be selected for defensive purposes, and the work itself is not suited for the heavy guns of modern times, yet, in case of emergency with a few alterations in the present conditions of the fortifications between Newport (meaning Fort Adams) and the sea it could be utilized. By raising slightly the earthen parapet of the work, and thickening it by embanking upon the terreplein, the parade would furnish good emplacements for heavy rifled mortars, to be used in co-operation with heavy works on the site of Fort Hamilton, Rose Island, and the Coasters' Harbor Island, in the defence of Newport Harbor in case the enemy should succeed in getting past the lower defences or in case he should force the western passage into Narragansett Bay. This was done during the war of the Revolution by Sir Peter Parker with the British fleet, and again by Count d'Estaing with the French fleet, who came down from the north on Newport and the rear of the main works commanding the middle passage.

Colonel Elliot is of the opinion that the historic spot should be retained by the Government, certainly for the present, and, further, that it should not be sold, but turned over to the city of Newport for use as a public park, as contemplated in a resolution of the Senate to be retained by the city during the pleasure of the Secretary of War, under the conditions that are contained in the lease, excepting the condition of payment of rent. It will be remembered that General George W. Cullum, U. S. A., gives an interesting history of Fort Greene in his "Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defences of Narragansett Bay."

(From the Butler (Pa.) Citizen.)

THE CASE OF SURGEON MCKEE.

Dr. J. COOPER MCKEE, an Army surgeon, who has relatives, friends and property in Butler, is now undergoing treatment at Providence Hospital, near Washington, D. C., in the hope that a neglected fracture of the bone of his left leg near the hip, may yet re-unite. Some three months ago, while Dr. McKee was on his way from his station in Oregon to Butler, he stopped at Cincinnati to visit some friends, one of whom drove him out to the suburbs of the city to see stock farm. On their return the neck yoke broke, the team ran off, and the Dr., who is a very heavy man, was thrown out. He fell upon his hip, and, as he could not arise, was carried to the Army barracks in the city. Here his wound was examined by the Army surgeons and pronounced a severe contusion but not a fracture, and he kept his room there for about eight weeks and then came on to Butler, being yet able to walk only with the aid of crutches. Upon his arrival here he sent for his old friend Dr. Neyman and had him make an examination. Dr. Neyman pronounced the wound a fracture and Dr. McKee knowing that a fracture, neglected for that length of time, meant being a cripple for life, posted immediately to Philadelphia where he was examined, while under the influence of ether by the college surgeons, and they confirmed Dr. Neyman's opinion, and advised him to go to the quiet resort above mentioned, where he has now been lying for some weeks, with a weight attached to his left foot by a cord running over a pulley fixed to the end of the bed. If the neck of the large leg bone is broken off squarely it will not probably reunite, but if the fracture is irregular it may do so. It seems strange that an old Army physician should be a victim of malpractice and a country physician should be the first to discover the fact.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CUSTER, M. T.

FEBRUARY 5, 1885.

We are enjoying at present a season of remarkably fine weather. The extreme coldness has given way to chinook winds, and the deep snow that a few weeks ago covered the parade has totally disappeared.

The officers are preparing for another theatrical performance.

Lieut. Mann, who has recently been appointed regimental adjutant of the 17th Infantry, left the post this morning to assume his new position. His many friends are sorry to part with him and his bride, but glad that he has received the promotion which he so richly deserved.

Capt. Force has gone East on a two months' leave, and Lieut. Boutelle has taken command of Troop D, of the 1st. Socially, we at this post are having grand times. Each week brings forth something new. A new society has been formed by the enlisted men and the civilian employees of the post trader. They have named themselves the "Rounders." On the eve of Jan 22 they gave their opening ball and supper in the chapel and schoolroom. A large number of invitations were sent out, and as the Q. M. furnished sleighs to take the fair ones to the ball, the two large rooms were crowded. Quite a number of officers were present as visitors, and spoke of the entertainment as a success. A fine supper was served, after which dancing was resumed and continued until 4 A. M.

On the evening of Feb. 4 the I. O. G. T. gave their monthly play. This Lodge tries in all ways possible to draw men from drinking, and to sustain them in their effort by furnishing amusements and harmless recreation as often as convenient. That it succeeds is seen in the fact that about 140 men in a garrison of 450 are members of the Lodge and take an active part in its affairs.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZONA.

FEBRUARY 1, 1885.

January in this latitude is just like the month of May up the Hudson, leaving all the attractions and scenery out—no snow, no ice, so far this winter. I should judge by the open water we have here that it would make a first class resort for health seekers.

Mrs. Phister, wife of Lieut. Nat. P. Phister, and daughter arrived on Jan. 10, from the East. A cloud of sorrow passed o'er our camp on the morning of Jan. 18, by the death of Leonora D. Breon (Little Daisy) only daughter of our Post Trader, Mr. Paul Breon. The whole command attended the funeral and we marched with a slow and solemn step to the grave, where we laid the tender little flower carefully away in the Post Cemetery.

The following is the average temperature for the month time, 2 o'clock P. M.: 61 degrees.

EXCELSIOR,

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adm'l. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. Left Key West, Feb. 8, for New Orleans. Arrived at Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 28. The commanding officer reports that he left everything quiet on the Isthmus of Panama, but received assurances by the authorities that they were able to protect all property.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Arrived at New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1884.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltsie. Would so regulate her movements as to arrive at New Orleans by the 15th of February. Arrived at Aspinwall on January 24, 1885. Expected to sail for Havana and Key West after remaining at Aspinwall for one week.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at New Orleans Feb. 4. While she was at Havana Admiral Jouett called on the Governor General, accompanied by the U. S. Consul General and the officers of the Admiral's staff. The visit was returned by the Aide of the Governor General, who explained that the law of Spain prohibited the Governor General of Cuba from going on board a foreign man-of-war. The Admiral also exchanged courtesies with the Captain of the Port, and says that he takes pleasure in reporting that the interchange of courtesies between himself and the Spanish officials at Havana has been of the most cordial nature, and that the Governor General and others have expressed in the strongest terms their desire for close and friendly relations between Spain and the United States. On the evening of January 31 the U. S. Consul General visited the flagship, accompanied by many of the American residents of Havana. The party witnessed a minister performance, and afterwards was entertained socially by the Admiral and officers of the ship.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. Left Key West, Feb. 8, for New Orleans.

South Atlantic Station.

NIPSC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 8, 1885. Satisfactory condition for sea.

European Station—Rear-Adm'l. Earl English.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), (Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Villefranche, Feb. 4, 1885, preparing to go to the Congo. A cable from Admiral English reports that the *Lancaster* sails Feb. 9.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape Verde, Jun. 8. Will return to the Congo.

QUINNERRAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Cablegram of Feb. 3, says she is expected at Villefranche. At Leghorn Jan. 21.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm'l. J. H. Upshur.

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. At Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 3, 1885. Going to Honolulu, as ordered by telegram Feb. 9. Mail for those on board should be sent to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 26, 1884, ten days from Hobart, Tasmania. Expected to sail for Val Diria, Chile, Jan. 18, 1885.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Was at Corinto, Jan. 7, 1885. Captain Cooke, in a telegram from Corinto, February 6, reports that yellow fever in a fatal form had made its appearance, and he would leave at once for Acapulco, and report from there. It is not clear whether the fever was on the *Lackawanna* or in port. Arrived at Acapulco Feb. 10. Two enlisted men had died. Recommended change of climate.

Has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. Used as a storeship at Coquimbo, Chile.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Reported by telegraph as having left Iquique Nov. 19, 1884, for Valparaiso, Chile.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, Dec. 6, 1884. Has been ordered by the Dept. to proceed to San Francisco, Cal.

Astatic Station—Act. Rear-Adm'l. J. L. Davis. Vessel with (†), address, Mail to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, † 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Canton, China, Dec. 13, 1884.

ENTERPRISE, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Arrived at Shanghai, China, Nov. 17, 1884. Still there Dec. 13, 1884.

JUNIATA, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. Left Nagasaki, Dec. 4, 1884, for Foo Choo, via Shanghai, to relieve the *Monocacy*.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Portsmouth, N. H. Ordered to the Asiatic Station via Suez Canal. Broken valve supplied by one from the *Vandalia*, and dock trial was to have taken place Feb. 10.

MONOCACY, † 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higgins. At Foo Choo, China, Dec. 5, 1884. When relieved by the *Junior*, to proceed to Shanghai for new boilers—probably about Jan. 1.

OSSIPPE, † 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. At Chemulpo, Corea, Dec. 27, 1884.

PALOS, † 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang, China, where she will winter.

TRENTON, † 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robt. L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 27, 1884.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Repairs will be completed in about 40 days after naval appropriation bill passes.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. Address, Foot of West 27th Street, New York, Station E.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Cape Haytien, Jan. 27—to sail next day for Nicolai Mole and Port au Prince. All well on board.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. Was at Corinto, Nicaragua, November 24, 1884.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Is land, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarteney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajar*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Retiring Board, before which Chief Engineer Wm. J. Lamdin recently appeared, did not find him incapacitated for active service.

The officers of the *Vermont* gave a pleasant reception to their friends on Thursday afternoon of this week. The dancing was thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

REAR ADMIRAL JOUETT, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, took his band ashore and serenaded his old friend, the father of pilots, while the *Tennessee* was coaling at Key West, according to the *Key of the Gulf* of that place.

THE Secretary of the Navy has called the attention of each officer who signed the petition to Congress against the proposed vote of thanks to the officers of the Greely Relief Expedition, to the regulations of the Navy which forbid officers attempting to influence legislation.

ADMIRAL Jouett, in a general order dated New Orleans, Feb. 5, calls the attention of those under his command to General Order 307 of the Navy Department dated July 5, 1883, viz.: "Naval officers attached to cruising war vessels, especially commanding officers, are expected to leave their families at their usual or fixed places of abode, and not to attempt to transfer them to more convenient visiting points. Officers disregarding this injunction will be liable to be relieved from duty."—WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

THE Contra Costa (Cal.) *Gazette* reports that as the result of hydraulic mining, not only have the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers been gradually filling up, but in many places in the San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun Bays, the water is from one-half to two and a half fathoms less in depth than formerly. This is a startling fact, and one that will doubtless awaken the merchants and other business men of California to a realizing sense of the danger that threatens them. The mercantile interests of San Francisco are being menaced equally with the farming interests of the Sacramento Valley, and the importance of prompt and effectual legislation cannot be overestimated.

THE following has been referred to the Senate and House Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I hereewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of State in regard to the desire of the Government of Corea to obtain the services of one or more officers of the United States as military instructors in that country, and recommend the adoption of a joint resolution authorizing such officers as may be conveniently spared, and who may be selected for that duty to proceed to Corea for the purpose indicated.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1885.

THE accounting officers of the Treasury are engaged in settling the claims of naval officers under the act of Feb. 10, 1878, allowing three months extra pay to officers of the Navy attached to vessels which were actually engaged in the Mexican war. As there

appears to be some misapprehension on the subject, it is stated that such claims should be presented to the fourth auditor of the Treasury and not referred to the court of claims, as has been the case in many instances. The heirs of officers are entitled to the benefits of the act in the following order: First, the widow; second, the children; third, the father and mother; and fourth, the brothers and sisters, and no further.

THE Portsmouth, N. H., correspondent of the New York *Telegram* says: "For some time our navy ships have been lying idle, with plenty of dock room, depth of water and plenty of men to work in them. The yard at this place, however, will have new life infused into it since the appointment of Captain Erben to the charge of it, who hopes to see the construction of a new and efficient navy. The Captain is considered one of the ablest naval officers in the Service."

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "I have it from very good authority that Capt. David B. Harmony, who will soon be promoted to commodore, has been promised the office of Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks vice Rear Admiral Nichols, who retires in a few weeks."

THE Inspection Board, of which Commodore De Kraft is President, has been ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., to inspect the *Marion* on Feb. 17.

A COURT-MARTIAL has been ordered to meet at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., February 12, for the trial of several enlisted men. The Court is composed as follows: Majors W. B. Slack and A. S. Nicholson, Captains J. H. Bigbee and W. S. Muse, 1st Lieutenants C. P. Porter and B. R. Russell, and 2d Lieutenant J. A. Turner, with 1st Lieutenant F. H. Harrington as Judge Advocate.

*NAVY GAZETTE.**Ordered.*

FEB. 2.—Passed Assistant Surgeon F. S. Nash to report to the Surgeon-General on Feb. 7 for temporary duty, preparatory to duty with the Northern Alaska expedition.

FEB. 6.—Lieutenant Commander Wm. M. Folger and Surgeon A. A. Hoehling to examination for promotion.

FEB. 7.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark to duty at the Torpedo Station, Feb. 17.

FEB. 9.—Paymaster Worthington Goldsborough to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

FEB. 10.—Lieutenant James M. Helm to duty on the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John R. Martin to the Alliance.

FEB. 11.—Captain Robert F. Bradford to duty as a member of the Board of Inspectors and Survey on March 2, next.

Lieutenant Wainwright Kellogg to special duty in the Navy Department.

Assistant Engineer Franklin J. Schell to duty at the Naval Academy.

FEB. 13.—Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks to Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Feb. 20.

Assistant Paymaster James S. Phillips to duty at naval clothing factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Detached.

FEB. 6.—Surgeon John W. Coles, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

FEB. 10.—Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. McGowan from the Alliance on the reporting of his relief, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Garvin from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 14th, and placed upon the Retired List from that date.

FEB. 7.—Lieutenant George M. Stoney from special duty at the Navy Department, and ordered to report to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, for duty in the preparation of an expedition to make explorations in Northern Alaska to be organized and conducted by himself.

Paymaster Stephen Rand from the Torpedo Station on the 17th inst., ordered to settle accounts then wait orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to report to the Commandant, Navy-yard, Mare Island, for duty in connection with the expedition in Northern Alaska.

FEB. 11.—Captain Daniel L. Braine from duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey on March 3, next, and placed on waiting orders.

Orders Modified.

The orders of Lieutenant William H. Reeder, of January 9, last, have been so far modified that on being relieved from the command of the *Despatch*, he will report to the Chief of Bureau of Navigation for duty.

Placed on Retired List.

Surgeon John W. Coles from Feb. 6, 1885.

Leave.

The commanding officer of the *Shenandoah*, Pacific Station, has been authorized to detach Lieutenant Edwin L. Reynolds from that vessel and give him permission to return home on one year's leave of absence.

Leave Extended.

The leave of Captain Richard W. Meade extended one year from Feb. 15.

Resigned.

Naval Cadets J. W. Stearns, R. ap C. Jones, H. Beckwith, J. H. Scott, C. A. Brand, R. W. Haywood, H. H. Behse, Robert Coe, Henry W. Carpenter, B. Jacobs, T. L. Lafferty, G. B. Reilly, T. C. Kiernell, Henry G. Kemp, W. F. Bruns, J. M. Dashiel, R. M. Smith, and Oliver O'Donnell Frick.

Dropped.

Naval Cadet J. C. P. DeKrafft.

Dismissed.

Naval Cadets F. O. Murdaugh, M. G. O'Neill, and J. F. Riley.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending Feb. 11, 1885:

Charles H. Burbank, Medical Inspector, Jan. 30, 1885, Portsmouth, N. H.
William Blake, Seaman, Feb. 4, U. S. S. Galena, New Orleans, La.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1885.

[Circular.] Payments under the following items in the act making additional appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, approved Jan. 30, 1885, will, from Jan. 1, 1885, be charged under the appropriation "Pay Miscellaneous," viz:

"For rent and furniture of buildings and offices not in Navy-yards; expenses of Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry, boards of investigation, examining boards, with clerks' and witnesses' fees, and travelling expenses and costs; stationery and recording; expenses of purchasing-purveyors' offices at the various cities, including clerks, furniture, fuel, stationery, and incidental expenses; newspapers and advertising; foreign postage; telegraphing; foreign and domestic; telephones; copying; care of library; mail and express wagons, and livery and express fees; costs of suits; commissions, warrants, diplomas, and discharges; relief of vessels in distress, and pilotage; recovery of valuables from shipwrecks; quarantine expenses; care and transportation of the dead; reports, professional investigation, cost of special instruction, and information from abroad, and the collection and classification thereof."

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1885.

General Order, No. 322.

All petitions, remonstrances, memorials, and communications from any officer or officers of the Navy or Marine Corps, whether on the retired or active list, addressed to Congress, or either House, or to any Committee of Congress, or to any member of Congress, on any subject of legislation, pending, proposed, or suggested, will be forwarded through the Navy Department, and not otherwise, except by authority of the Department; and no officer will appear before any Committee of Congress except by such authority.

A strict compliance with this order will be required.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1884.

General Order, No. 328.

Directs commanding officers of naval vessels visiting the port of New York to anchor within the limits shown on the copy of the chart of New York Harbor accompanying the order by the horizontal shading lines, and described in the order.

REVENUE MARINE.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Ewing*, 1st Lieut. Littlefield commanding, which arrived at Baltimore recently, from a two weeks' cruise, Jan. 20, pulled off the schooner *Sunny South*, of Crisfield, ashore on Kitt's Point. On the 20th the sloop *Mary A. Hayward*, of Baltimore, dragging her anchors in Smith's Creek, was saved from going ashore in a gale and taken to a safe anchorage. The *Ewing* also found the schooner *John J. Maypole*, of Baltimore, fast in the ice off Magothy, and the crew out of provisions. Their wants were relieved, the vessel cut out and taken in tow until a tugboat could be met with.

Assignments of officers in Revenue Marine Service:

3d Lieut. C. D. Kennedy, to Str. *Wolcott*, at San Francisco.

3d Lieut. H. M. Broadbent, to Str. *Forward* at Mobile.

3d Lieut. Geo. F. Starkweather, to Str. *Seward*, at Shieldsboro, Miss.

3d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, to Str. *Corwin*, at San Francisco.

3d Lieut. Jas. L. Sill, to Str. *Dexter*, at Newport, R. I.

1st Lieut. O. C. Hamlet, to Str. *Rush*, at Port Townsend, W. T.

The House Committee on the Library, in their report on the bill, H. Res. 317, extending the thanks of Congress to Capt. M. A. Healy and the other officers of the *Corwin*, say:

Twelve thousand miles within difficult and dangerous waters is frequently the season's cruise of the *Corwin*. The Revenue Marine officers, by their vigilance and activity, have given excellent protection to the nation's interests in this far-away region (Alaska). Only last season, one of the *Corwin's* officers seized a vessel marauding upon the seal islands and brought her a prize to San Francisco. This seizure was made under circumstances reflecting great credit upon the officer and the Service. Two piratical craft had been seized in former seasons. The vast stretches of coast unknown to civilization this vessel has been the only agency to bear the flag and exhibit the authority of the Government. To thousands of half-civilized natives she represents the majesty and power of the nation, and dispenses such justice as humanity and the needs of the people call for.

This Alaskan work is no pleasure calling on summer seas. From the beginning to the end of the season it is a series of heroic contests with the most arduous dangers of ocean navigation. Storms of sleet and snow, days of fog and darkness; through treacherous currents and uncharted seas; confronted always by the hidden dangers of the moving ice-pack; yet this staunch little craft has never turned back from the path of duty. The record shows that more than a dozen times in a single season has she been shut in by the ice-wall, and apparently consigned to certain destruction, from which peril she has been extricated only by skilful seamanship. In the face of these difficulties the reports show that her record of gallant and daring deeds of humanity is unequalled. Within the past three years she has saved from the desolate solitudes of the frozen ocean an aggregate of one hundred persons whom she has borne to safe haven.

For these extra services and this frequent hazard of the lives of her commander and his associates the law permits no increase of pay, no mark of distinction. Congress provides medals of gold as a token of the nation's pride in him who hazards his own life to save a fellow-being, but there is no mark of recognition for this whole command, engaged season after season in extra-hazardous navigation in Polar seas. The appended letter of the Secretary of the Treasury gives in detail the shining record of Captain Healy and his command for the past three seasons' work. This statement tells a story of heroic service rendered without expectation of reward that cannot fail to elicit the warm commendation of every friend of humanity.

The resolution conveying the thanks of Congress is a simple means of indicating to this gallant officer and his brave associates that their good work is observed, and their heroic deeds are held in grateful remembrance by the country's

law-makers. It confers no added rank or increase of pay; it only adds the stamp of our approval to the well-earned lustre with which the people must crown such good deeds.

Your committee can see no good reason why this just act of recognition should be withheld, but many why it should be accorded, and therefore strongly recommend the passage of the resolution.

THANKS FOR ARCTIC SERVICE.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs in a report on the resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Commander Schley and the other officers of the Greeley Relief Expedition, say: "A vote of thanks from Congress is the highest reward which any American naval officer can hope to receive for the most eminent services or the most extraordinary heroism. Since our independence as a nation the thanks of Congress have been tendered upon thirty-four occasions only, as follows, viz: A list of those receiving such a vote, together with the trophy received them, is next given.

Except in the cases of Captain Ingraham, Captain Ringgold and Captain Dahlgren, the thanks of Congress have invariably been tendered for services in battle. In the first-mentioned case Captain Ingraham cleared his ship for action and prepared to back his claim for the surrender of an American citizen at the cannon's mouth. Captain Ringgold in a sailing frigate rescued a battalion of marines from a sinking transport, and also found and towed into port a line-of-battle ship. Captain Dahlgren received the thanks of Congress for the invention of a method of casting guns, which vastly improved naval ordnance.

Although many United States naval officers have rendered excellent service in the Arctic regions, none have ever received the thanks of Congress for their services; and in no case for gallantry in action has Congress ever specified the officers and men of a ship or fleet by name for this high honor. The proposed vote of thanks would, therefore, if extended, have the novel feature of being the first vote for Arctic service, and of being the most general in its character of any ever passed by Congress.

It may be said that the one difficulty (and the only one not encountered daily by seafaring men) of reaching the entrance to Smith's Sound consists in the ice floes liable to be met with in crossing Melville Bay. The name of Melville Bay is given to the northeast part of Baffin's Bay, extending into the Greenland coast; and across it, a distance of about 200 miles, is considered the most favorable route for vessels bound to Smith Sound for exploration, or to the whaling grounds in Lancaster Sound. The passage of Melville Bay was before the application of steam as a method of propulsion, justly dreaded by navigators on account of delays likely to occur from the ice; but since the introduction of the marine engine, it is found to be open and navigable early in June of each year, and to offer no great obstacle to commercial pursuits.

Beyond the northern extremity of Melville Bay, and as far as Cape Sabine, the entrance to Smith Sound, a distance of about 100 miles, open water is generally found, and this stretch is easily navigated.

It is thus seen that practically the vote of thanks is proposed because the main portion of the expedition crossed and recrossed Melville Bay on the *Thetis* and *Bear*, and those in the *Alert* and *Loch Garry* reached the southern extremity of Melville Bay and were engaged in forcing a passage across it when the former returned, having accomplished the object of the expedition.

Without reference to the many English expeditions which have crossed that bay, it may be well to cite those commanded by the United States naval officers, and officered and manned from the naval service.

Lieut. De Haven commanded the expedition of 1850-51, composed of two small sailing vessels, sent out to search for Sir John Franklin. This expedition crossed Melville Bay in 1850, discovered new lands in Wellington Channel, and returned in 1851.

Dr. Kane, who had been with De Haven, commanded an expedition embarked in the brig *Advance*, crossed Melville Bay in 1853, entered Smith Sound, discovered new lands, abandoned his ship in 1855, and retreated to Upernivik, having recrossed Melville Bay in open boats.

Lieut. Hartstene commanded a naval expedition composed of a sailing bark and a small steamer fitted out to search for Dr. Kane in 1856. Lieut. Hartstene crossed Melville Bay and proceeded to the eastern side of the entrance to Smith Sound, opposite Cape Sabine, where he found a record to the effect that Dr. Kane had gone south. Returning across Melville Bay he found Kane and the survivors of his expedition at Upernivik.

More recently Capt. Greer visited Littleton Island, near Cape Sabine, in the *Tigress*, a steam sealer, chartered by the Navy Department, to search for the survivors of Hall's third expedition.

Lieut. De Long, during the same summer, crossed and recrossed Melville Bay in the steam launch of the *Juniper*, which latter vessel had also been despatched by the Navy Department for the same purpose.

Condr. Weddell, in the *Albion* in 1851, searching for the survivors of the *Jeanette* expedition off the east coast of Greenland, attained a higher latitude than that of Cape Sabine, in a vessel not adapted for ice navigation.

Comdr. Wilkes, in the *Yonkt*, crossed Melville Bay in 1853 and reached Littleton Island without difficulty.

English and Scotch whaling vessels cross and recross Melville Bay annually in order to reach the whaling grounds beyond.

It seems plain, therefore, that the passage of Melville Bay in summer cannot be considered extra-hazardous; neither is it especially difficult for steamers to cross it.

It is appropriate in this report to refer to the sledge journey across Siberia from Behring Strait to the Lena River, undertaken and carried out during the winter of 1861-1862 by Lieuts. Berry and Hunt, in search for tidings of the *Jeanette* expedition; and also to the exertions of Chief Engr. Melville and of Lieuts. Harber and Scheutze while searching the Lena Delta for the officers and crew of the *Jeanette*.

To render the thanks of Congress to the Greeley Relief Expedition of 1884 would be to ignore the efforts of like character made by the officers and men of the other expeditions referred to; would be to make an exception in favor of one expedition, when in all of them the same skill and the same daring have been displayed.

It has been said that the officers and men of the expedition of 1884 were ready to risk and sacrifice their lives had the occasion demanded such sacrifice. This is the duty of all naval officers!

The opinion of naval officers in this connection is well expressed in the memorial recently sent to Congress and signed by all grades from admiral to lieutenant.

Your committee, after a careful consideration of the case, recognize that the expedition of 1884, which was most completely equipped from an unlimited appropriation, was highly successful; and that the success was due to the efforts of officers and men; but at the same time they believe that the services performed were not of such an unusual character as to entitle its members to a vote of thanks from Congress, which should only be awarded for extraordinary heroism in battle or in the presence of the enemy.

Your committee therefore report back House resolution 311, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Pennsylvania Commandery Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Order, Gen. William L. James, U. S. V., was elected Chancellor, vice Col. Robert M. Brinton, deceased.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, held at Chicago, February 4, the following were elected: Major G. W. Lawton, U. S. V.; Colonel C. G. Bartlett, U. S. A.; Mason Gross and Arthur H. Chetland.

Michigan has been granted a charter to organize a commandery with headquarters at Detroit. Those to whom the charter has been issued are General O. M. Poe, U. S. A.; General H. B. Clitz, U. S. A.; General L. S. Trowbridge, J. G. Parkhurst and R. A. Alger and Lieutenant H. M. Dufield, U. S. V.; Surgeon S. L. Fuller, U. S. V.; Lieutenant F. H. Rogers, U. S. V.; General John Pulford, U. S. A.; Major Jas. Biddle and Colonel R. Burns. Official communications should be addressed to Surgeon S. L. Fuller, Campau Building, Detroit.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ENSIGN ROBERT B. DASHIELL, U. S. N., was married at Annapolis, Feb. 11, to Miss Nellie Rideout of that city. The ceremony was performed by the father of the groom. Two sisters of the bride were bridesmaids, and Paul Dashiel, a brother of the groom, and Nicholas Brewer, Jr., were groomsmen. The ushers, who with the groom, were in full dress uniform, were Ensigns Huse and Wood. Many of the Naval Academy officers were present. After the reception the married couple started on a brief wedding tour.

The standing of the first class, which graduates in June in seamanship and in astronomy, navigation and surveying, as determined by the semi-annual examination, is as follows:

Seamanship.—Messrs. Tawsey, Fenton, Taylor, Tarbox, Gilmer, Joynes, Slocum, McKay, Kittrell, Nes, Bispham, Miller, Dieffenbach, Chase, Eberle, Kline, McCormick, Shindel, Slade, McGuinness, Rust, Russell, Stanworth, Coontz, Boote, Slade, Burnstone, Evans, Lombard, Pitner, Thompson, Corpening, Poe, Wright, Dutton, Dashiel, Howell and Uberoth.

Astronomy, Navigation and Surveying.—Messrs. Taylor, McKay, Tawsey, Chase, Fenton, Dieffenbach, Lombard, Kittrell, Klive, Stanworth, Slocum, Miller, Joynes, Russell, Thompson, Shindel, Evans, McGuinness, Strauss, Eberle, McCormick, Tarbox, Bispham, Nes, Howell, Slade, Coontz, Poe, Rust, Burnstone, Wright, Gilmer, Daibell, Bootes, Pitner, Dutton and Uberoth.

Cadets Taylor, McKay, Tawsey, Dieffenbach, Fenton and Chase are the "star" members of the class.

The fleet at the Naval Academy is now in charge of Lieut. Chas. T. Hutchins who has his headquarters on the *Santee*. There are six or seven vessels of different sizes and twelve steam launches, quite a respectable force in point of numbers and one requiring a great deal of attention.

The Ladies' Club gave their second German of the season on Monday evening, Feb. 9, and like the first, it was a most agreeable occasion. The cadets' hop next Saturday closes the Academy dances for the season.

As the result of the recent semi-annual examination, the following cadets have been dismissed for delinquency and various offences: M. G. O'Neal, of Indiana, 2d class; F. A. Murchison, of Pennsylvania, 4th class. The following will be allowed to resign: J. M. Dashiel, of Maryland, 1st class; J. C. P. deKrafft, of Iowa, 2d class; B. Jacobs, of Kansas, 2d class; G. B. Reilly, of Wisconsin, 2d class; J. W. Stearns, of New Hampshire, 2d class; H. Beckwith, of New York, H. H. Behre, of New York, C. O. Brand, of Connecticut, H. W. Carpenter, at large, R. C. Roe, of New York, O. O. Frick, of Maryland, R. W. Hagood, of Alabama, T. C. Kierulff, Iowa, J. J. Lafferty, Colorado, J. W. Scott, at large, and R. M. Smith, Wisconsin, 4th class. Twenty-two other cadets were found deficient, but upon the recommendation of the Academic Board they were warned, and allowed until the annual examination in June to make up their deficiencies and to be examined. If again found deficient they will be dropped. The three dismissed, it is stated, has added to their delinquency in study, a charge of violating a regulation of the Academy in connection with the examination by "gouging." While awaiting action upon his resignation, Dashiel has been confined in the *Santee*, charged with a violation of rules.

These dismissals and resignations reduce the number of cadets to 215, of whom 37 are members of the 1st class, 26 of the 2d class, 78 in the 3d, and 74 in the 4th. The latter entered in October as the largest class at the Academy, with a membership of 60, the 1st class with 30 members, the 2d with 30, and the 3d with 80 members. Two of the cadets who were deficient in the semi-annual examination—Frick, of Maryland, and Carpenter, appointed at large—also failed at the semi-annual examination a year ago, and were recommended to be dropped, but in the meantime resigned from the Navy, and were afterward reinstated as naval cadets. Others who were reinstated at the same time and are now members of the 4th class are James N. Alexander, of Missouri; D. B. Bewick, of Michigan; George W. Fitzsimons and Alfred N. Hill, of Illinois; William T. Gillespie, of Virginia; Robert C. Hull, at large; Oscar W. Koester, of Pennsylvania; Louis Mowbray, of New York, and W. C. Van Antwerp, of Iowa.

In last year's graduating class of forty-six members five completed the four-year course with distinction and twenty-five with credit, and six resigned after receiving certificates that they had completed a four-year course. This year's graduating class has five "star" members, one more than the class of last year. The officers and employees of the Naval Academy were paid Feb. 6 for the month of January. They had not been paid before since the latter part of December, and many anxious inquiries had been made in regard to salaries. The officers of the Naval Academy gave a hop last Saturday evening at the Academy, which concludes a series of five held this winter. There was a large attendance, including visiting strangers, Lieut. Koreko, of the Japanese Navy, being among them.

Cadet M. F. Smoak, of S. C., died at the Naval Academy Feb. 11, at 10 p. m. He was a member of the 4th class.

FIRE AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

The Marine garrison stationed at League Island has been made happy by the receipt of letters of commendation from Commodore E. Y. McCauley, the commandant of the navy-yard there, and from Colonel Chas. G. McCauley, the commandant of their corps, commanding them for vigilance, activity and good judgment in discovering and extinguishing what threatened to become a very serious fire. At about quarter after nine o'clock of the night of Feb. 4, the third relief, on its return to the barracks, saw a great glare in some upper windows of the mud loft building, which is the newest and perhaps the finest building at the station. They were then at a point near the commandant's office, and immediately gave the alarm by discharging their pieces and ringing the yard bell. They then proceeded to the mud loft, and by forcing their way through one of the windows soon had the fire extinguished, but not until it had burned a hole through the floor. Just over a pile of dry lumber stored on the first floor. Acting Corporal Covert and Private Arend and McKnight received special credit for good conduct, and the men of the garrison, who were in bed when the alarm was given, were commended for their promptness in reaching the scene. 1st Lieut. Paul St. Clair Murphy was on duty as officer of the day. The investigation of the fire which followed indicated spontaneous combustion.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

H. R. 8163, Mr. Slocum. Authorizing the attachment of the Army as additional lieutenants of graduates of the Military Academy in cases where no vacancy exists. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That when any cadet of the United States Military Academy has gone through all his classes, and received a regular degree from the academic staff, he shall be considered a candidate for a commission in any corps for the duties of which he may be deemed competent. If there be no vacancy in such corps, he may be attached to it by the President as an additional second lieutenant until a vacancy shall happen: *Provided*, That not more than one such officer shall be attached to any company at the same time.

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LIEUTENANT H. J. GOLDMAN, 5th U. S. Cavalry, who has been at his home in Albany, N. Y., during his leave of absence, made a brief visit to New York this week.

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RETIREMENT FOR ENLISTED MEN.

We congratulate the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army upon the passage by the Senate on the 7th of February of the bill for their retirement after thirty years' service. The report upon the bill submitted in the House last session by Mr. LYMAN, and which we published at the time, was read by the clerk. Mr. SAULSBURY made some objections and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted in his finding himself recorded, with four others—Messrs. COKE, COLQUITT, HARRIS and VEST—as opposed to the bill, with 37 voting for it, and 34 absent. There was no debate on the bill beyond the brief objection made by Mr. SAULSBURY and the statement in its behalf by Mr. MAXEY.

The enrolled bill reached the President on Wednesday, and was signed by him on the following day. It is now a law, and all that remains for it to become operative is for the soldier who has served 30 years to make his application to the President for retirement. There will, however, be some delay before the question of pay is settled. The Paymaster-General will probably be requested to formulate a pay table, and the Commissary and Quartermaster-Generals an allowance table to cover the retirements that may be made under the provisions of the bill. It is evidently the intent of the act to allow three-fourths of the pay of the rank held by the soldier at the time of retirement, including the accrued pay by reason of the enlistment, and that is the rate of pay that will probably be adopted, though there are some who believe that the words "and he is thereafter to receive 75 per cent. of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired," means that the pay shall only be that of the rank actually held, that of sergeant or otherwise, as the case may be, without the accrued pay.

There are now two ordnance sergeants on the retired list, having been placed there by special acts—WILLIAM GAINES and LEWIS LEFFMAN. The former receives three-fourths of the pay and allowances of his rank, and but for the fact that he was out of the Service at the time of his retirement, his case might serve as a precedent on which to base the pay of those retired under the general act. He is allowed and is now drawing three-fourths of the following sums: Pay, \$37; clothing, \$3.33; commutation of quarters, \$10; commutation of fuel, \$8; commutation of rations, \$12; making a total per month of \$52.75. It is no doubt the intent of the law to give every enlisted man who retires under its provision three-fourths of the pay and allowances (or commutation thereof) actually received by him at the date of retirement, and we hope that the Department may so construe it. We give the act in full, as it finally passed. No amendments were made to it as it passed the House:

Be it enacted, etc., That when an enlisted man has served as such 30 years in the United States Army or Marine Corps, either as a private or as a non-commissioned officer, or both, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of retirement; and he shall thereafter receive 75 per cent. of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired.

In support of the bill Senator MAXEY said:

"Mr. President, a few years ago we had a bill of like character to the one now before the Senate up for consideration, and after very considerable debate the bill passed the Senate, receiving the approbation, I believe without a call of the yeas and nays, of the entire Senate. The theory on which the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate made that report is very clear. There is a great spirit of jealousy on the part of the men in the Army that officers drawing high pay are placed on the retired list after they become worn out in the Service, while the soldier who has served equally as honorably and faithfully in his more humble position is left in his old age without protection.

"We thought that it was not right; we thought that the same reason applied in the one case as the other, and that bill passed the Senate. It contains some few words—I have not the bill before me, but I drew it myself—requiring that those retired should have served honorably and continuously. The word 'honorable' is not in this bill, as I think it ought to be. It was found after investigation that there were quite a number of cases where a man had served his term of enlistment and after being out a few weeks re-enlisted. That class would be cut out under the old bill. For that reason the word 'continuously' is left out of the present bill. If the theory be correct that a military officer who has devoted his whole time to the service of the country should be provided for by the Government, I can see no reason why that should not apply to the private soldier and to the non-commissioned officer precisely as to the commissioned officer. I can see no reason for the difference.

"It is a well-known fact—perhaps Senators have had their attention called to it—that desertions have got to be alarmingly common all through the Army. There is loud complaint of the frequency of desertions. Many plans have been presented by officers of the Army to endeavor to prevent these continual desertions in the Army. It is my opinion as a member of the Military Committee, and I think the entire Committee agree in that idea, that if we show by act of Congress our determination to take care of these old men after they have honorably and faithfully served their country for that long period of time, it will be a great incentive for men to remain in the Service and not desert; and therefore we thought it was not only a good thing in itself to do, because to-day a vast amount of expense is incurred by enlisting men, having them desert, and having to send details for the purpose of arresting and trying them, but that all things considered, as these points were presented on the former bill which was satisfactory to the Senate, this bill should be accepted, being practically the same as the one formerly passed by the Senate."

It is the truest economy to make public employment so desirable as to attract the best class of men, and, while holding them to the strictest requirements of duty, to make them content in their positions. There are certain crude theories in regard to this matter, prevalent in this country, which will one day come to be regarded as little less than barbarous. For example, in opposing this bill Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said: "I do not see why men engaged in the military service should be put upon retired lists, to be supported after a certain period by the taxes drawn from the people, any more than any other class of worthy citizens. I think we are doing wrong in creating these life pensions, by retirement and otherwise, that saddle upon the people of this country such a large number of persons who are to be supported by taxes paid by the people."

Unquestionably the creation of retired lists and the transfer of public officials to them should be most carefully considered, and there is always a danger that it may be overdone. But, assuming that a man has become disabled or superannuated in the public service, does the Government, in providing for him, do anything more than recognize and give its sanction to a principle which ought to be of universal application? Some wealthy public corporations do provide for their superannuated employees, and all of them should do it. It is certainly not for the interest of the community, which the Government represents, to increase the dependent class by applying the harshest rules of corporate selfishness and greed to its faithful servants. Governments are organized for no other purpose than to provide for the general

welfare, and the general welfare is diminished by the sum total of human misery in the community. It is a false principle of political economy that would increase this misery by a harsh application of Poor Richard maxims to the public service. If taxes increase it is not because of undue liberality toward faithful officials, but because of wasteful methods of legislation and administration which permit those who render no honest or useful service to take the bread out of the mouths of those who do.

CONGRESSIONAL INCAPACITY.

ONE of our contemporaries recently published some very uncomplimentary reflections on what it called our Congress of "Chattering lawyers," incapable of doing anything except talk. Certainly, the proceedings of the Forty-eighth Congress, and especially those of its second session, have been a melancholy reflection upon the incapacity of at least the Lower House, for practical work. It is not that it does the wrong thing or that it fails to do the right thing, but that it displays a most discouraging inability to do anything at all but wander around in a hopeless maze of obstructive rules, points of order and personal quarrels, which gives one the impression when reading the Congressional Record that he has been admitted to an inside view of a lunatic asylum.

There is one hopeful sign, and that is the fact that Congress is beginning to have some dim conception of its own folly and incapacity. The House finds itself here in the last hours of the session overburdened with necessary legislation, with which it is impossible to do anything except by recognizing the pernicious principle of introducing new legislation into appropriation bills. To this the Senate with good reason objects, and in that body on Friday last Senator HAWLEY, who has as level a head as any man in Congress, or out of it, for that matter, said: "Six years ago we had a four months extra session of Congress, caused by differences between the two Houses arising substantially on this practice. To send us legislation upon appropriation bills is practically to nullify this body. It is not a question of personal pride or preference on our part; it is our constitutional duty to stand by our rights in this matter. The appropriation bills are absolutely necessary to the existence of the Government. What discretion then is left us as legislators when the most important legislation is placed upon those bills? We are virtually told by the very presentation of it here from the other House that we must yield to their views in certain matters, whether they be our views or not. Otherwise the Government is *pro hac vice*, as the lawyers would say, sacrificed." Attention was directed to the fact that this practice was put an end to by the British Parliament in 1708 and is now forbidden by the constitutions of three-quarters of the States. "There is," General Hawley said in conclusion, "only one true final settlement of this whole series of questions, and that is to put into the Constitution of the United States three propositions, in substance as they are now in the constitutions of several States, namely: First, that each bill shall refer to but one subject, and that shall be clearly indicated in the title; next, that there shall be no general legislation upon appropriation bills; and thirdly, that the President may veto any item upon an appropriation bill, approving the remainder. These three amendments to the Constitution of the United States will settle a question that is dangerous to the present purposes and organization of the Government."

Mr. COCKRELL explained that the House rules permit legislation upon appropriation bills while those of the Senate forbid it. "Hence," he said, "we are left in the condition under our rule of being utterly helpless and powerless to do anything in regard to the proposed legislation of the House except to strike it out. The House non-concurs in the amendment of the Senate striking out the legislation. It is forced into a conference committee. Then the question is, what will the Senate do? There has never yet been a time since I have been here, so far as I know, when the Senate would have stood upon that proposition, and forced an extra session of Congress or the continuance indefinitely of the session then near its close."

The same general subject was discussed in the House on the previous day, and then it was made apparent that all legislation is blocked because the House rules are so framed that a few men in a minority can prevent the passage of any bill they see fit to oppose, and a rule, as Mr. HOAR said, which permits one or two men to block the entire business of the House is destructive of legislation, and prevents the majority of the people's Representatives from securing the transaction of any business at all.

Mr. REED, of Maine, entered his protest against this obstructive system, saying: "The Forty-sixth Congress did no business because we discussed the rules, the Forty-seventh Congress did no business because we had the rules, except when we changed the rules, and the Forty-eighth Congress has done no business because the rules have put it in the power of a few men to stop all business of the House. Everybody in this House knows from the condition of public business that something is wrong. Everybody knows it is a senseless proceeding for a body of 325 men to sit here for two years and be chained as this body of men has been. I challenge again the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RANDALL) to justify such action. If he says on his part he does not want certain bills to be passed, allow me to say to him, without meaning any personal offence, it is not his measure which is to govern the affairs of the United States, that every Representative on this floor is his equal, is the equal of every other member, and that no one of them ought to exercise the veto power. And yet under this system of rules every single member is allowed a veto power, which the Constitution only allows to a majority."

The only reply Mr. RANDALL was able to make was, in effect, a humiliating confession that the House was so incapable, as a body, of just and honest legislation, that it was necessary to put into the hands of a few men, claiming superior virtue, the power to put a check upon the general disposition. "We are coaxed, we are pursued, we are talked to," said Mr. RANDALL, "we are got at in every conceivable, honorable manner, to induce us to vote money out of the Treasury of the United States; and it is well that I and others have this power embraced within the rules to protect ourselves from temptation and to save the Treasury of the United States from the unwarranted expenditure of public money."

It is not because the members of Congress are individually incapable or individually dishonest, for we pay no heed to loose talk on this subject, and accept the statement of Mr. Reed as made in good faith, when he said: "My experience in this House has satisfied me that if I were to undertake to name every member of whom I had any suspicion of impropriety, I should have exhausted the list long before I had covered the fingers of one hand. I am a believer in the honesty of purpose of the members of the House of Representatives. I take no part or stock in any of the flings made against them anywhere, either on the floor of this House or elsewhere." But in its corporate capacity Congress is certainly a most incapable body, and appears to be in a state of fatty degeneration, increasing in size, or at least the House, after each recurring census, without a corresponding increase of its mental and motive force. "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee."

THE Senate resolution, providing for a complete investigation of all branches of the naval service, is one that ought to be productive of good results. We are not aware of the reasons that induced the committee to introduce this measure, but if the inquiry for which it provides is prosecuted in the proper manner, we may hope that its outcome will be a report to the Senate, which will outline something like an approach to a naval policy. That there is room for such a policy will be conceded on all sides, and if the committee will give to the officers of all corps an opportunity to be heard, it will be a matter of gratification. Opportunity for those opposed to promotion by selection, as well as for the advocates of such a system should be granted, and a positive conclusion on this point should be reached, in order that the agitation on this subject should cease. The dissatisfaction of many officers with regard to the present scale and system of pay should also be pre-

sented. In short, the resolution should be carried out in its fullest possible scope; then we shall have one branch of the Congress ready to take up the work of the rehabilitation of the Navy, with a zeal that is born of knowledge, and we may hope that such a course will have its effect in the Lower House.

THE Real Estate Record thinks it seems incredible that an Arab victory in northeastern Africa should put up the price of grain in Chicago, and check an advance in the stock market of New York. Yet such was the effect of the fall of Khartoum. The better price of wheat was because it was supposed that the British defeat would lead to complications in Europe that might bring on a general war, in which event, of course, there would be a heavy demand for our grain; but war would also lead to the selling of American securities, which would lower prices on the New York stock market. All this shows how sensitive are the great exchanges to news from any part of the world. There are certainly indications that the peace of Europe will be disturbed before the year is out.

THE Chronique Industrielle reports that the International Congress of Metrical Weights and Measures has adopted the following new abbreviations. Italics are to be used, and are not to be followed by a period. The abbreviations are to be written on the same line as the figures, and after the last of them, be the number either an entire one or a decimal:

Meter	<i>m</i>	Square meter	<i>m²</i>	Cubic meter	<i>m³</i>
Decimeter	<i>dm</i>	decimeter	<i>dm</i>	decimeter	<i>dm</i>
Centimeter	<i>cm</i>	centimeter	<i>cm</i>	centimeter	<i>cm</i>
Millimeter	<i>mm</i>	millimeter	<i>mm</i>	millimeter	<i>mm</i>
Kilometer	<i>km</i>	kilometer	<i>km</i>	kilometer	<i>km</i>
Hectare	<i>ha</i>	are	<i>a</i>	are	<i>a</i>
Liter	<i>l</i>	Kilogramme	<i>kg</i>	Centigramme	<i>cg</i>
Deciliter	<i>dl</i>	Decagramme	<i>dg</i>	Milligramme	<i>mg</i>
Centiliter	<i>cl</i>	Gramme	<i>g</i>	Ton of 1000 kg.	<i>t</i>
Hectoliter	<i>hl</i>	Decigramme	<i>dg</i>	Quintal of 100 q	

THE Legislature of Michigan has passed concurrent resolutions asking Congress to take action upon the recommendation of Col. O. M. POZ, U. S. A., that the United States should purchase Portage Lake and River Improvement Company and Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal and Railway Company, connecting the waters of Keweenaw Bay through Portage River, Portage Lake, and the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal and Railway Company with the waters of Lake Superior, for the purpose of making them free to the commerce of the lakes, and securing a commodious harbor of refuge for that commerce at a point on Lake Superior most dangerous to it.

LA FRANCE MILITAIRE does not take kindly to BISMARCK's coqueting with France. It says:

Il a eu l'audace de croire que la bêtise humaine était en France à son apogée, et que les osseux du boulevard, prenant au sérieux les prétendues bonnes offices qu'il nous prête contre l'Angleterre, l'accuseraient à son passage.
Déjà!
Cet honnête pense-t-il que la France a oublié les meurtres féroces, les atrocies pillages, les inutiles bombardements, les sanguinaires exécutions de l'année terrible? Pense-t-il que les mères et les veuves ont séché leurs larmes? Ne sait-il pas que la patrie française tend toujours les bras vers l'Alsace et la Lorraine, ces nobles exilés qui s'exaspèrent du temps qui passe et de la délivrance qu'ajourne la mesquine politique du jour?

THE case of Lieut. SIMPSON was again discussed by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday, but no conclusion was reached. No other business of interest to the Service was transacted.

AFTER many years of service in Texas, the 10th U. S. Cavalry, General GRIERSON's colored regiment, goes from Texas to Arizona, and the 3d Cavalry, Colonel BRACKETT's regiment, from Arizona to Texas. This is a continuance of the policy of giving our colored troops a change of station occasionally, as well as their white comrades. Doubtless neither the 3d or the 10th Horse will object to a change of scene. The transfer of the 10th Cavalry will leave the command in Texas composed entirely of white troops.

THE Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate, January 10, a reply to resolution as to establishing a post graduate course (Naval War College) at Coasters' Harbor Island, also to the Speaker of the House, reply to resolution as to expenses of Naval Advisory Board, and changes in the new cruisers.

ABRIDGING THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

NAVY officers must find what consolation they can, in reading the Secretary's order abridging the right of petition, in reflecting that the officers of the Army were put under a similar restriction twelve years ago, and on the principle that misery loves company Army officers will, doubtless, receive the Navy order with a certain grim satisfaction. The Army order goes even beyond that to govern the Navy. It not only requires that petitions to Congress shall be sent through the Department, but "that no officer, either active or retired, shall, directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest, or recommend action by members of Congress for or against military affairs." Every officer who visits Washington "during a Congressional session" is required to register at the A. G. O. office, "and, in addition, address a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, reciting the purpose of and time that will be embraced by his visit, and the authority under which he is absent from his command." This order was issued March 15, 1873 (G. O. No. 32, 1873). The Army has settled down to accept it, and if the new order affecting the Navy is to be revoked, as many officers assert, as soon as the new Administration gets warm in its seat, that controlling the Army should go with it. The Navy order has its provocation in the petition against the bill voting thanks to the officers of the GREELY relief expedition, and the Secretary of the Navy has addressed the letter which follows to each officer signing that petition, which explains his view of the matter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1885.

SIR: The attention of the Department has been called to a remonstrance signed by you and twenty-five other naval officers, and presented to the United States Senate, protesting against the passage of a resolution pending before that body. You are requested to inform the Department why you have thus associated yourself with other officers in an attempt to influence legislation, without first communicating with the Navy Department.

The right of free petition to Congress exists on the part of every citizen, and should be always untrammeled. But naval officers by becoming for life, members of a military organization and subjecting themselves to all the forms and requirements of military discipline, have limited themselves in the exercise of many of the rights of citizens, and among their restrictions they are forbidden by regulation to attempt to influence legislation on any naval subject other than through and with the approval of the Navy Department. The impropriety of such attempts on their part is so obvious that it is surprising that you should have been drawn into such a mistake as that which you are now requested to explain.

Notice is taken of your action, not because of a difference of opinion between you and the Department concerning the naval subject upon which you and your associates have organized to irregularly formulate your opinions for the instruction or guidance of Congress. The opinion of the Department has not been acted nor expressed upon the wisdom of the legislation against which you remonstrate. But your proceeding is called in question in order to vindicate an important and salutary principle. It is the constitutional duty of a President to recommend to Congress the consideration "of such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." It is not the privilege of his subordinate naval officers, without his knowledge or consent, to petition Congress in favor of measures which he may not approve, or to remonstrate against those which he may recommend.

Your remonstrance states as follows: "If this resolution be allowed to pass the officers above mentioned will be advanced one grade according to the provisions of section 1,508, Revised Statutes." A reference to that section shows that it provides that "any line officer . . . may be advanced one grade if, upon recommendation of the President by name, he receives the thanks of Congress, etc."

Your statement was irrelevant unless you understood that the President had recommended the passage of the resolution. If you did so understand how could you have thought that you had a right, except through and with the approval of the Navy Department, to remonstrate against his recommendation. Your explicit explanation on this point is desired. In fact the President has made no recommendation on the subject, as you could readily have ascertained; and therefore your statement as to the effect of the resolution, if passed, is entirely wrong. How were so many naval officers led into so evident an error? Your immediate attention and reply to this communication is desired.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

We understand that in one or two cases officers replying to this letter question the right of the Secretary to prohibit them from addressing Congress, others state that they overlooked or forgot the regulation on the subject. In view of the approaching change of Administration it is well to defer further consideration of the order until later on, when the whole question of abridging the liberty of officers of the Army or Navy in approaching Congress can be brought up for review; but the two orders should stand or fall together.

THE Secretary of the Navy has addressed a communication to the House in response to the resolution directing him to report upon the amount paid civil employees of the Advisory Board, and for mileage; also as to what, if any, changes have been made in the original designs of the new cruisers. The expenditures in connection with the Board are for furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous expenses, \$5,880.88; for five assistants to inspectors of material, \$2,568.50; eight draughtsmen, \$8,264.05;

to Henry Steers, \$12,084.58; to Myers Coryell, \$8,112.58; travelling and mileage for Board, \$6,271.28. The changes made in the new cruisers is described at length, and the following is the estimate of cost:

	Chicago.	Boston.	Atlanta.	Dolphin.
Contract cost.....	\$889,000 00	\$619,000 00	\$617,000 00	\$315,000 00
Cost of changes and additions to date.....	31,550 50	20,955 75	21,991 93	15,885 97
Percentage.....	3%	3%	3%	5%

GENERAL H. L. ABBOT, U. S. A., read his paper on "Recent Progress in High Explosives and their Uses in War," before a large and attentive audience at the Military Service Institution on Thursday, General FRY presiding. He deprecated the use of dynamite bombs by soldiers against steel works and said:

I doubt the practicability of using dynamite in shells. From experiments made in Denmark it is evident that large quantities would be necessary to penetrate the armor of the large iron men-of-war now afloat. The experiments made by Lieut. Zalinski at Fort Hamilton seem to bear out the formula evolved from the Danish experiments. The sixteen-inch or 100 ton guns could fire seventy-five pounds of dynamite—that is, if it is practicable, to fire dynamite shells from cannon—and it would take 1,900 pounds of dynamite to pierce the armor of the *Inflexible*, which is twenty-four inches thick. The trouble with all the high explosives is that their effect is intensely local.

THE vacancies in the Inspector General's Department and in the Quartermaster General's Department are still open and no information can be obtained as to who will receive the appointments or when they will be made. Can it be possible that the President intends to leave them for his successor, as he has done in the case of a number of postmasters?

TWO reports are expected on the Naval Appropriation and Fortification bill from the House Committees, one favoring increased appropriations, and the other limiting these to immediate necessities. No business was transacted by the Committees on Naval Affairs of either House this week owing to the lack of a quorum.

MR. RANDALL proposes to refer the question of an increase of the Navy to a board of six civilian experts, with the Secretary of the Navy as the seventh member. They are to call for information as to the proper types of vessels and determine on these, and call for competitive designs, paying for the best of these \$20,000; for the second best \$15,000, and for the third best \$10,000. One vessel of each type settled upon shall be built by contract and adopted as a standard if found satisfactory after a month's trial. And thereafter, if any constructor shall, at his own cost and risk, produce and submit a vessel of like class to sea trial, which shall prove to have greater speed, or which, being equal in all other particulars, shall maintain its maximum speed without recoaling for a longer time, it shall be purchased by the Secretary of the Navy at the same cost as the first, with such additional bonus as the Secretary of the Navy and Congress may determine.

THE Accounting Officers of the Treasury are settling the claims of Army officers for longevity pay under the MORTON decision as rapidly as the limited clerical force at hand will permit. Not more than fifty or sixty claims have thus far been settled, and the majority of these were made special. The claims are being disposed of now, however, in their regular order at the rate of half a dozen or so a week. But two clerks in the 2d Auditor's office and one in the 2d Comptroller's office are engaged upon them. The following claims of this character were settled this week: Lieut. EDW. S. AVIS, 5th Inf., \$476.84; Lieut. WM. P. HALL, 5th Cav., \$490.86; Lieut. WM. P. DUVALL, 5th Art., \$588.78. The claims of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for three months extra pay, under the decision in the NORTH and EMORY cases, are being pushed through at a rapid rate by the Accounting Officers. About one hundred have thus far been settled, and a large number of others well advanced. There are about one thousand claims of Navy and Marine Corps officers on file. But few of the Army have thus far been settled, but in the course of a few weeks they will be well under way. The heirs of Lieut. PATRICK A. FARRELLY, 5th Inf., received \$90 for the three months extra pay allowed under this decision.

THE annual meeting of the Ladies' Union Mission School Association was held at Albany, January 15. The society reports receipts and appropriations amounting to \$1,500. Thirteen hundred Bibles and Testaments have been distributed at the U. S. Military Posts, and to the apprentices and seamen of the U. S. Training Squadron at New York, Newport and Norfolk. Organs have been sent at the requests of chaplains and officers to Forts Spokane, Uncompahgre, Huachuca, Verde, Bowie and Bidwell.

Sunday-school quarterlies, lesson helps, books for S. S. libraries and illustrated papers, cards and other publications, have been sent to all the garrisoned military posts of the Army, and in return for organs and Sabbath-school helps, \$235 have been received from Army posts.

We are requested to say that applications for Sunday-school helps of all descriptions may be addressed to Miss D. M. Doun, 125 State street, Albany, N. Y., president of the society, and applications for Bibles and Testaments to Mrs. Frederick Townsend, 3 Elk street, Albany. All communications respecting organs and singing books may be addressed to Mrs. E. T. Throop Martin, Auburn, N. Y.

WE acknowledge with many thanks an invitation from "the children attending the dancing school" at Fort Keogh to attend a fancy dress party in the hop room on the evening of Feb. 3, and express our regret that distance prevented acceptance, and our hope that the occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable and successful one.

RECENT DEATHS.

WE regret to learn of the death at Rock Island Arsenal, Ills., February 7, of Mrs. Morrison, wife of Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., whose serious illness we reported last week. The deceased lady was a daughter of Gen. W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dunn, who were with her when she died. The remains were taken to Washington, and the funeral ceremonies took place from General Dunn's residence on Tuesday, February 10.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH D. SEARIGHT, who died at Cumberland, Md., February 2, in his eighty-fourth year, entered West Point in 1822, was graduated in 1826 and assigned to the 6th U. S. Infantry, in which he rose to the rank of Captain December 25, 1837. He took part in the Black Hawk War in 1832, and was in the battle of Bad Axe River. He resigned November 7, 1845, and for a few years afterwards was on duty in the Commissary General's Office, and then removed to his home at Cumberland, Md.

FRANCIS ALLEN HILLARD, who died in New York City, February 11, from the results of a fall, was a son of John B. Hillard, who was a colonel in the first regiment of cavalry that was organized and commanded by General Winfield Scott, in Virginia, during the War of 1812, and his mother was a daughter of General George Stillman, who, with Colonel John Allen, of Nova Scotia, was appointed by John Hancock and Samuel Adams to protect the colonists in Massachusetts from the ravages of the Indians during the Revolution.

WE regret to learn of the death at Malden, Mass., February 4, after a long and painful illness, of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, mother of Lieutenant C. P. Perkins, U. S. Navy.

HON. JOHN B. READ, brother of T. Buchanan Read, the poet—who is best known to the Army as the author of "Sheridan's Ride"—died at New Philadelphia, O., Wednesday night.

GENERAL JOSE L. URAGA, a Mexican officer under Maximilian, who fought in the war of 1846 against the United States, and who was exiled when the Mexican Republic was declared, died at San Francisco February 4.

THE death is reported of Mrs. F. G. Schwatka, mother of Lieut. Schwatka.

MRS. KEARNY, widow of the late John Watts Kearny, died at Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 9.

CAPTAIN J. M. JONES, formerly of the U. S. Revenue Marine, died at Philadelphia, February 11, in the 76th year of his age.

MRS. WOOLSEY, the venerable widow of Lieutenant William G. Woolsey, died at her residence in Brooklyn, February 12. Lieutenant Woolsey entered the Navy in 1817, and died in 1840.

MANY will learn with deep regret of the death at Morristown, N. J., February 12, of Mrs. Mary Cuyler, widow of the late General John M. Cuyler, U. S. A. The deceased lady was a daughter of Justice James M. Wayne of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THERE is still some measure of doubt concerning the fate of Gordon and of Khartoum, in spite of the fact that the press of England and this country have published detailed accounts of the capture of Khartoum by treachery, the assassination of Gordon by one of the garrison, and the massacre of his faithful followers with all the circumstances of barbarity familiar to Moslem warfare. General Brackenbury telegraphs under date of Kibekau, February 11, a translation of the Arabian document found near the camp deserted by the Arabs on Tuesday. It is from the Governor of Berber to his faithful followers. The document, which begins in the name of God, etc., continues as follows:

"To-day, after mid-day prayer, I received a letter from the faithful Khalifa Abdullah Eden Mohammed, in which he says Khartoum was taken on Monday, ninth Rabi, 1302, January 26, 1885, on the side of Elhaoui, in the following manner: El Mahdi prayed and blessed the troops, who then advanced against the fortifications. They entered Khartoum in a quarter of an hour, killed the traitor Gordon and captured his steamers and boats. God has made him glorious. Be grateful, thank and praise God for his unspeakable mercy. I announce it to you."

On the contrary, Lord Wolseley telegraphs February 12, from Korti, that the press reports which have been published have all been based on rumors and stated that these rumors were collected by Colonel Sir Charles Wilson's party upon their return down the Nile from their futile attempt to reach Khartoum. Lord Wolseley informs the Government that the Mudir of Dongola and all the natives thereabouts persist in their belief, in spite of all the reports yet received, that Khartoum has not yet fallen. Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, however, Lord Wolseley says, is positive that there can be little or no doubt on this point. Trusty spies have been despatched up the Nile to ascertain the facts.

General Earle, commanding the force proceeding up the Nile, has been killed in an engagement with the Arabs on the left bank of the Nile above Dulka's Island. The Arabs held a high ridge of razor-backed hills with some advanced "koppies" in front close to the river. Six companies of the Black Watch Regiment and six companies of the South Staffordshire Regiment marched around the high ridge of hills, entirely turning the enemy's position which was attacked from the rear. The number of the enemy was not great, but their position was extremely strong and difficult of access, and they fought with the most determined bravery. Besides General Earle, who was killed by a bullet fired from a small hut just as the summit of the first koppe was reached, the British slain numbered Lieutenant-Colonels Eyre and Coveneay and nine men of the rank and file. Four officers and forty-two men were wounded. 600 Arabs are reported killed.

As the result of prolonged Cabinet councils, all English troops available will be pushed forward to reinforce Lord Wolseley. The Royal Irish and the Sussex Regiments reached Gakdul on the 5th, having marched all the way from Korti.

THE MCADOO BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

ALTHOUGH I agree with "A Friend of All" in his statement in regard to "Promotion in the Navy," which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 17, I think he states the case too mildly, and is inclined to show too much levity towards those that have the passage of the McAdoo bill at heart.

The monetary meanness, sailing under false colors, and the selfishness combined in this bill, are without precedent in the legislation affecting our Navy.

What is to be gained by calling a rear admiral a vice admiral? Change the phraseology and let the bill read: "There shall be six vice admirals, but the pay of that grade shall be reduced from \$9,000 to \$6,000, and the pay of rear admirals shall be reduced from \$6,000 to \$5,000." Although I am not advocating increased pay, everyone knows the pay of our squadron commanders is not sufficient to maintain properly the social requirements of their official position, and, at the same time, to support their families decently at home.

These are minor points, however, unbecoming in one of the wealthiest nations in the world. When we turn to the retirement clauses, we discern clearly the selfishness and greed, the desire for promotion and the lust for power which exhibit redivivus "Promotion by political influence."

Perhaps there are objectionable officers in the Navy, but will any one dare assert these objectionable officers are in the proportion of 2 to 1? What right have our politicians to assume this, and at the same time modestly to assert the lower grades are impeccable? No right-minded officer will or can "feel that the interest of the Service means necessarily his own interest." It is this very feeling of personal interest that is undermining the brotherly love that formerly our Navy was noted for. The Navy is dividing rapidly into two classes: the old fogies and the bright young officers; at least, this is how some think they can divide it. The old fogies were well enough in their day. To be sure, they did most of the fighting, but anybody can fight—what do they know about modern science? On the other hand, we have the brilliant young officer, made to order (by his tailor partially) with all the modern improvements. "Make room for me," he cries, "my light shall not remain hid. I care not for the means that I attain my ends by, but I must rule. Down with the old fogies; they know nothing—they never did know anything." And so he raves and

rants and intrigues, and tries to make the world generally, and Congress especially, believe him and him alone to represent the Navy. We have had enough of this. If we should introduce morality into our attempted legislation, we would gain more and injure less. At least the attempt is well worth making.

Then let the right-minded combine and check these iniquities. While on the one hand, we set ourselves against any scheme of promotion by selection, however cunningly devised, on the other hand, let us further, by all honorable means, any bill looking to voluntary retirement, and any bill making physical and moral examination for promotion more severe. Above all let us silence the cry of "Anything for promotion," and let us shout instead "Flat Justitia."

A LIEUTENANT BY SENIORITY.

VICE ADMIRAL AND REAR ADMIRAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

On the 15th of November, 1776—at the very dawn of the U. S. Navy—only four months after the Declaration of Independence, Congress resolved, "That the rank of the Naval officers be to the rank of the officers of the land service as follows:

Admiral, as a General;

Vice Admiral, as a Lieutenant General;

Rear Admiral, as a Major General;

Commodore, as a Brigadier General;"

and this resolve has been as unaltered as a law of the Medes and Persians for one hundred and nine years, and has been confirmed by subsequent enactments, and is continued on the Revised Statutes.

The same relative rank for these flag officers has been established and is recognized by all the great nations of the civilized world, and international personal salutes have been arranged accordingly.

Now the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, and in a letter to the Senate's Naval Committee, with three years' of naval experience, and utter disregard of all historical precedent, proposes to create in the U. S. Navy six Vice Admirals, with the rank and pay of Rear Admirals or Major Generals, and twelve Rear Admirals with the rank and pay of Commodores, and, of course, the relative rank of Brigadiers—a cheap, wooden nutmeg sort of a promotion, which would not benefit the recipients or deceive any of the outside barbarians.

Such a reduction in rank as this, which the Secretary proposes, and Mr. McAdoo by his bill endorses, would reduce all the war veterans who have marked on their tombstones "Rear Admiral"—and all Rear Admirals still on the retired list to *Brigadiers*, and one active Vice Admiral, who has honorably won his relative rank of Lieut. General to a *Major General*—for what citizen (unless in forming a procession) would even think of one officer holding the same title as another, being of a higher and distinct rank?

The idea has probably originated in the brain of some officer who is desirous of a higher sounding title than he deserves or his service warrant.

A RETIRED OFFICER.

NEW CAVALRY TACTICS WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

BING one of those who are deeply interested in the welfare of the United States Cavalry, I write to ask if there is any probability of General Cooke's "New Cavalry Tactics" being substituted for those now in use, which were intended to assimilate with Artillery and Infantry Tactics.

Ten years have passed since our present Cavalry Tactics were adopted in General Orders No. 6, Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, July 17, 1873. Has their practical test proved that they are all that can be desired? Will my brother cavalrymen answer, through the columns of your valuable journal. One who has always been a cavalryman at heart, pure and simple, believes that "Cooke's New Tactics" are far superior in every particular to those now in use, and are the Cavalry Tactics par excellence of the present day. Can we obtain an expression of opinion from our experienced cavalrymen through the JOURNAL on the subject of "Cavalry Tactics?"

General Philip St. George Cooke was a 1st lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons March 4, 1833, and for forty years was a thorough cavalryman, and one of the best cavalry officers in our Service, and is most undoubtedly authority on all matters pertaining to the cavalry arm of the Service.

CAVALRYMAN.

In connection with this letter we would call attention to the fact that the letter in the JOURNAL of Jan. 3, signed "Philip St. George," did not come from General Cooke, as some might possibly suppose, from the use of his surname as a *nom de plume*.

A MEETING WITH CAPTAIN HOWGATE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The following narrative may prove of interest to the many readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. I send it and can vouch for its truthfulness.

On the 29th of March, 1884, among the many strangers that visited Charleston, West Va., were a gentleman and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, who stopped at one of the principal hotels, the "Farley House." They remained several weeks. Their manners were most agreeable and their society was greatly enjoyed by those who came in contact with them, and every one liked them. One day at dinner, conversation turning upon Florida, one of the ladies remarked: "My husband bought several acres of land in Florida from Capt. Howgate, but as the Government has seized all of his property, I reckon this will go along with the rest."

"Indeed," said Mr. Harrison, "that was a great pity; perhaps your husband has not lost it all."

To this she replied: "Speaking of Washington, Mr. Harrison, did you ever meet Capt. Howgate?" "Yes," he said, "did you, madam?" "Oh, yes, and liked him exceedingly; true, it was an official acquaintance, more than a social one," she replied. Wishing to draw from him his ideas of the enormities of Howgate's crime, she went on to say: "Was it not a terrible thing for a man like Howgate, entrusted as he was with the public funds, to so far betray that trust as to embezzle to the frightful extent he did, and add one terrible sin to another, by forsaking his wife."

The reply came slowly: "Yes; but he did not mean to be so bad;" and then came the question from him: "Would you know him if you saw him?" The question so unexpected met with a quick reply: "Yes, indeed; that I would." A few days later Mr. and Mrs. Harrison left on the steamer *Boone*, bound for Cincinnati, and the very first person that had ever recognized him was the husband of one of the ladies that boarded in the same hotel. They had been friends of years standing, and right glad were they to see each other. To him Mr. Harrison related his adventure and remarked he "thought the game was all up; his wife had detected him." It was none other than Capt. Howgate with Nellie Burrill.

Recently, the Government offered six thousand dollars for his arrest, and when the War Department was informed of the fact that Howgate could easily be found (he himself having told the writer somewhat of his plans), as usual, the Department, not only slow to recognize, but actually throwing a doubt upon the case, will have no one but themselves to blame in the matter if they never find him, although Capt. Howgate told his friend "he was ready and anxious for his trial, and does not intend to escape the courts of justice." He is not devoid of a certain kind of honor that all military and naval officers pride themselves upon. Not in the spirit of maliciousness has this article been written, but that the public may know that Capt. Howgate will fully atone for all his past misdeeds, and from living a life will reform and be as of yore, one of the best of citizens.

E. B. B.

CHARLESTON, WEST VA., Jan. 20, 1885.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL VACANCIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 9, 1885.

In your edition of Jan. 24, appears the following:

"Among others who have not in *any way* been connected with inspection service, we have heard quite prominently mentioned, are . . . and J. F. Kent, 3d Infantry." Seeing that this officer was Inspector General of the Sixth Army Corps, under both General Sedgwick and Gen. Wright, and was subsequently Inspector General of the Department of Washington under General Augur, I think the impression conveyed is apt to be unjust to Captain Kent, and am convinced the statement as it stands is a *lapsus calami* on the part of your informant. Reference to the Army Register will support my statement. If experience and capability are desirable qualifications for the position in question, it will be interesting to notice whether the mere routine work of a department or district inspector in peace will be considered to more fully fit an officer for the duties of the Inspector General's Department, than the vastly more laborious and responsible duties of a corps inspector, in the field, during active service.

HOPLITE.

The context of the statement here referred to shows that what we were speaking of was inspection service in connection with our present military establishment, and this in its application to the interpretation which may be put upon the clause in the bill increasing the Inspector General's Department, providing that the new offices created shall be filled by promotion of the officers now in that department. There can be no doubt that Captain Kent's experience and ability are such as to make his selection for the Inspector General's Department a most fitting one.—EDITOR.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

You would confer a favor upon the Hospital Stewards if you would kindly inform them what the present Congress is likely to do in their behalf, and also whether all bills now pending before Congress require to be reintroduced, should no action be taken on them prior to March 4. The recent petition to Congress, signed by a large number of the stewards of the Army, for an equalization of their pay with that of the other general non-commissioned staff, while no doubt well meant, was, as will be seen from the Annual Report of the Surgeon General, extremely ill advised. As while the stewards themselves only ask an increase of \$4 per month, the Surgeon General who is doubtless better qualified to judge as to the value of their services, recommends an increase of \$20 per month. Seeing the diversity of opinion existing as to what should be their stipend, and the very moderate valuation put upon themselves by the stewards it would be only natural that Congress, should the matter ever be reached in the usual course of business, would hesitate about taking action at all in so small a matter as an increase of pay to this class of persons.

GREEN.

There is little or no suspect that anything will be done at this session of Congress. As it is the final session of the Forty-eighth Congress, all bills that fail of passage fall dead on the 4th of March, and will have to be reintroduced in the Forty-ninth Congress.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT APACHE, ARIZONA.

The newly founded Pleasure Club held last Thursday night, Jan. 22, its first well attended ball connected with a bountiful supper in the empty Troop quarters, belonging to some Troop of the 6th Cav. The Club was organized by enlisted men of Troop A, of the 6th, Troops A and K, of the 4th Cavalry, and Company B, of the 1st Inf. The room was finely decorated with the national colors and crossed sabres, and a dance connected with a fine supper will be held every month. The presence of some ladies was very much needed to complete the affair, especially the dancing part of it. The officers and ladies of this post are doing everything to make it pleasant for the enlisted men.

VERITAS.

It is understood that the deficiency bill, now under consideration, will provide for the naval employees who have suffered from the neglect of Congress to pass the Naval Appropriation Bill. Mr. Randall has been waited upon, a committee representing the navy-yards asking his consideration for their claims.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THIS YEAR'S NEW YORK CAMP.

The interest in the annual encampment of the National Guard of New York, is, apparently, as strong as ever. Inquiries and discussions as to what organizations will be sent and what system will be pursued during the coming summer are met with in all directions. Our friends of the Second Division, as usual, seem to have the matter all settled to suit their own convenience and wishes. According to their statement the 23d regiment will be the first one ordered into camp this year. This seems plausible; the 23d was the first to open the camp when it was originated in 1882, and every other organization has had its turn since, and naturally the 23d would come first on the roster for another tour of duty. But as no arrangements have as yet been made by the proper authorities all predictions of the sort referred to are premature. That the camp ground will be purchased by the State seems to be settled, but until the purchase is accomplished it is hardly to be expected that any definite decision will be made.

The change from a regimental to a brigade camp is still vigorously advocated in various quarters. That such an experiment would have its advantages cannot be doubted. The fact that the Division and Brigade Staff have so far been entirely debarred from the benefits of the camp, and the decidedly unpleasant feeling created on account of the complete withdrawal of the camping organizations from the control of the intermediate commanders are decidedly in favor of a change of system. On the other hand, it is hardly to be expected that under altered conditions the individual instruction of the rank and file would be conducted with that care and attention to detail which have been the mainspring of success so far. At any rate, even if the purchase of the camp were authorized at the present time, it is hardly to be expected that the necessary funds would become available before May. This could not leave sufficient time to make such alterations in the grounds and the entire arrangements as a brigade encampment would necessitate. The prospect, therefore, is that at least for another year we shall have to proceed on the old plan, unless it is concluded to attempt a brigade experiment by consolidating two of the smallest regiments. Even then there would be found lack of room and other inconveniences.

To educate only the line and to exclude the larger portion of the staff from facilities for gaining practical experience as has been the case under the system pursued so far, is neither just, nor sound military policy. The staff of divisions and brigades need instruction as well as the general staff and means to this end should be provided. We suggested last year that officers serving on the staffs of the various general officers be attached to the camp to observe the methods in vogue in the different departments, to learn in a practical manner by what means and routes the troops in this State can be most readily and rapidly concentrated, how to care for and issue rapidly clothing and equipage, how to feed troops and prepare rations, the proper form for reports in the field and on active duty, etc.; in short, to gain information which, while serving at fixed headquarters in a city they can only obtain from books or through tradition. Of course, these details should not be attended with additional expense to the State, but these officers should serve without pay. There is ample field for their employment in camp, especially in the supply and Adjutant-General's departments, where there is a large field for practice and where the officers in charge are overburdened with work and without adequate assistance. When we consider the state of inactivity to which division and brigade officers are, under ordinary circumstances, condemned, the advantages of such an experiment will become apparent at a glance, and if the matter is properly conducted such a system will in time, when suitable buildings can be provided in camp, naturally develop into an effective institution for the education of a corps of staff officers equal to any emergency likely to arise in the State service.

Gen. Brownell lectured on the subject of "the staff and the line in the National Guard," before officers of the 2d Division and others in Brooklyn on Saturday evening last. In the course of his remarks he suggested the following system of instruction, especially for the Engineer, the Surgeon, the Chief of Artillery, the Ordnance Officer, the Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence, who are generally not employed:

The Engineer to occasionally lecture to men especially detailed as an engineer corps. The Surgeons to exact reports, simply for the purpose of instruction in the military details of their service, the system embracing the hospital steward; the reports, while supposititious, to be made in the same manner as would be required in actual service. The Chief of Artillery to put in practice, that which has heretofore been only theory. The Ordnance Officer to make monthly reports as to arms and ammunition, and the report to be absolutely correct. In furtherance of this system the regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice to act as regimental ordnance officer assisted by the ordnance sergeant. The Quartermaster to monthly receive supposititious requisitions for such

property and transportation which might be required during actual service, the style of both to differ each month; and this system to include all Quartermaster-Sergeants of companies. In reporting Quartermaster stores on hand the commandant of a regiment should require the report to be a statement of actual fact. The requisitions for transportation, for the sake of instruction, should state carrying capacity required, and if wrong to be corrected. The Commissary of Subsistence to receive requisitions for a supposed quantity of food, but stating clearly the quantity for a given number of men, changing the style of the ration from month to month, so that, in imagination at least, the men could have change of diet. To avoid confusion the requisition and report blanks employed could be of a particular color and plainly marked "for instruction only," but when reports state actual facts, the requisition blanks should be used. A plan of this description could be readily arranged so as not to interfere in any way with the work of company or regimental staff; it would simply find employment for officers who practically have but little to do. Lieutenants of companies could be charged with the supervision of so much of the system as affected their company. This is simply a suggestion submitted for consideration, in the hope of directing thought in a new and practical channel.

Whatever the arrangements may be, or whatever organizations are sent, the work of the line will be watched with increased interest, and much superior results will be expected now that every organization has had the benefit of one tour, and is supposed to have understood the rudiments.

THE SECOND DIVISION FIELD DAY.

The field manoeuvres, to be held by the Second Division at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 23, are creating general interest, and the troops who are to participate are busily preparing for the event. The programme not only includes the manoeuvres of the two brigades, but illustrations of the construction and utilization of pontoon bridges and other engineering appliances, which will add special interest to the affair. Of course, the extent of the operations depend upon the state of the weather; but if everything is favorable, a decidedly novel, as well as useful plan of work may be expected. The manoeuvres will be intended and planned for genuine instruction, and as such deserve success. The public and generous spirit shown in this affair by the Brooklyn park authorities stands in favorable contrast to the impenetrable front presented by the New York Central Park commissioners to the First Division, and is worthy of comment.

The following instructions issued by Gen. Molineux indicate the character and extent of the drill:

"All movements must be confined to the space between the main drives around Prospect Park, and in accordance with paragraph 7, G. O. No. 1, C. S., from these headquarters."

Brigadier Gen. C. T. Christensen, commanding the Third Brigade, will operate under the following order, supposed to be received by him during a retreat:

The general commanding directs you to take your brigade as a rear guard, and prevent the opposing force from passing our retreat. He desires time for taking up a position beyond — and to clear the baggage trains. Take advantage of every favorable position, and if attacked in force you are instructed not to hold on so far as to seriously compromise the safety of your commander, or render it necessary for him to send you assistance. Should you delay the enemy's advancing beyond the lake until to-morrow morning, it is all that is required.

Brigadier General W. H. Brownell, commanding Fourth Brigade, will act as he deems best under the following supposed order for advancing movements:

"Push rapidly to the front with your brigade, and make a reconnaissance in force until you strike the enemy's rear guard. Delay its retreat until nightfall. At the same time hold your troops well in hand, so you can extricate yourself if required for flanking movements during the night. I do not desire a general engagement before to-morrow. All that is required is to hold their rear guard close in our grasp for a few hours."

The opposing lines will not approach each other nearer than 30 yards, which will obviate all danger from accidents during the firings. Fires and other accommodations of the troops will be found at the Dairy picnic ground. Three Arch Bridge, skating shelter and other points as may be found practicable. Headquarters of the division and the hospital will be established at the building known as Litchfield's, near the west drive. The ambulance of the Third Brigade will follow the movements on the east drive, and of the Fourth Brigade on the west drive. As the occasion will be taken advantage of for officers of the general staff and the major general commanding to inspect the general proficiency of the command, it may be necessary for these officers to take position between the opposing lines, in which event the troops are directed to avoid the group around the division flag, and pass them as they would an obstacle. Upon orders from the major general commanding, the field drill will be concluded, and the brigades marched to the south end of the Long Meadow, and the division formed in column of companies and prepared to give a marching salute to Adjutant General Jno. G. Farnsworth, S. N. Y. After this the troops will march home without further ceremony.

A large number of officers from the First Division, etc., will be present to witness the manoeuvres.

MILITARY LECTURES.

Major-General Molineux has recently instituted a series of lectures by prominent National Guard officers on military subjects. These are intended for the instruction of his staff and line, or any other officers that may desire to attend. Their object is to increase the interest of officers in the military profession and to prevent stagnation. The first lecture of the series was given in the Municipal Building, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, February 7. Besides the officers immediately concerned, a large number of others attended, including a contingent from New York consisting of General D. D. Wylie, Colonels Geo. D. Scott, 8th Regt., J. H. Jones and Major Riker, 12th Regt. The Brooklyn delegation included Inspector-General P. H. Briggs, Brigadier-General A. C. Barnes, Colonels Rodney C. Ward, Jos. G. Story, E. F. Taylor and Finkelman, Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Frothingham, Majors C. H. Fincke, M. B. Far, G. L. Fox and others. General Molineux introduced as the first lecturer Brigadier-General W. H. Brownell, from whose excellent lecture on the "Staff and the Line" we make an extract elsewhere. Colonel W. J. Denslow, of the Adjutant General's Department, followed with an able paper discussing the question as to what standard of efficiency the National Guard officer can attain to. It was listened to with interest and fittingly closed a most interesting meeting, which successfully inaugurated what promises to be a most valuable course of lectures.

NEW YORK.

The 13th Regiment will be reviewed to-night by General E. L. Molineux. A battalion drill, preparatory to the Prospect Park exercises, has been ordered on Saturday evening, February 21. *Ad propo* of that event, General Barnes, in orders, says: "The commandant hopes that the 13th will sustain its high reputation for being thoroughly plucky and reliable, by large turnout."

We have received a circular announcing that George Washington Post No. 103, G. A. R., will participate in the inauguration ceremonies on March 4 next.

Brig.-General W. G. Ward, commanding the 1st Brigade, announces the result of the "Belknap Trophy" competition as follows (3 highest companies): Co F, 12th Regiment, Captain W. H. Murphy. Strength Dec. 31, 1884, 61; Dec. 31,

1883, 27; net gain 34, or 126 per cent. Average attendance, 83-33 per cent. Figure of merit, 209.33. Co. E, 22d N. Y., Capt. E. F. Freeman. Strength Dec. 31, 1884, 106; strength Dec. 31, 1883, 94; gain, or 9.37 per cent. Average attendance, 80 per cent. Figure of merit, 80.57. Co. B, 22d N. Y., Captain W. V. King. Strength Dec. 31, 1884, 63; Dec. 31, 1883, 57; net gain 6, or 10.58 per cent. Average attendance, 79 per cent. Figure of merit, 88.33.

Brig.-General W. H. Brownell will review the 23d Regiment on Saturday, February 21.

Company F, 14th Regiment, Captain W. V. Peacon, sent us an invitation to their annual ball which took place in some style on Wednesday, February 11.

General F. B. Gates, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Regiment, has sent in his resignation, which was hesitatingly, but with flattering remarks, forwarded by General Barnes, the regimental commander.

At a meeting of the New York Hussars on Friday it was unanimously resolved to make application to be mustered into the National Guard.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

On Friday evening, Feb. 6th, the equalization of the Seventh resulted in 10 commands of 32 files. This, on an unusually short notice, certainly furnishes another proof of the remarkable vitality of the organization, and of the peculiar *esprit* which pervades and controls it, and which is the secret of its success. Whether it is termed the "discipline of courtesy" matters but little so long as under the system every available man at the call of the commander promptly takes his place and performs his part. The fact that the Seventh has done so on all occasions has won for it its not only national but world-wide reputation, and caused it to be looked upon as a model for a citizen soldier organization in every part of the United States. That this was achieved without the "discipline of fear" and under our present militia system, which is certainly faulty and superannuated, cannot but reflect credit on every individual member of the regiment. They have done the best under the circumstances. Under the "discipline of courtesy" the hundreds of officers furnished from the ranks of the Seventh during the war received their preliminary military education.

The present drill was merely a preparation for the review before Governor Hill on Feb. 12, and it was well to have it, because it revealed quite a number of small faults which if not corrected would look bad on an official occasion of ceremony. There seemed to be some misunderstanding as to whether the formation was for drill or parade, at least that was the only conclusion to be drawn from the fact that some details reported for equalization with fixed and others with unfixed bayonets. Those with fixed bayonets were correct because the exercises opened with dress parade, but as the order for the drill did not state so, the want of uniformity in the matter was but natural. The companies arrived on the line with the usual promptness and regularity and the regiment almost formed a complete square. The left guide and the left file closer in opening ranks neglected to invert their pieces but retrieved their error on the second formation. Such a mistake in the Seventh seemed surprising, and can hardly be accounted for otherwise than that the two non-commissioned officers concerned are serving in their first season as sergeants. We noticed also with regret that a large number of guides and file closers executed the manual on dress parade, and for this defect it is hard to find an excuse. The manual, especially the order, was very handsome as a whole and the steadiness of the men was of the first order. The almost clock-work-like precision of execution in several companies could not fail to draw favorable comments from those who know how to judge, but in the fix and unfix bayonets (one of the regiment's pet movements), the rattle was unusually prolonged, and in such companies as were in a position for us to observe, there was much unnecessary fumbling with bayonet scabbards, changing of hands, etc., which we have not noticed in former years. Of course, where the line is so long we cannot take much notice of individual defects, but they were evidently unusually numerous. As an instance, in fixing and unfixing bayonets the left rear man in the first company every time brought his musket to the position of order arms on the left side before returning to the carry or order. Such mistakes cannot be corrected on parade or battalion drill. The colonel had evidently found ample occasion for remark when the officers marched to front and centre. The ceremony was repeated with much better success, after which the battalion was wheeled into column of fours and put in march around the hall, both by the left and right flanks. The increased cadence and length of step certainly do not add finish and elegance to the march, and it was evident that some of the smaller men were compelled to over-reach themselves to keep up. This remark *en passant* and without reflection on the regiment. Before closing the exercises the colonel caused the battalion to execute a number of marches in company front, simulating a review. Company fronts were evidently well preserved, but distances were in some cases too large, caused by the fact that forming line from fours was not executed with equal rapidity in all the companies. During the first passage there was in some quarters some doubt and hesitation as to the saluting point, and the wheel into line revealed gaps. In subsequent attempts this was gradually corrected; in the last wheel by fours into line the regiment formed with a precision creditable under any circumstances. The faults pointed out will doubtless be corrected before the next turnout.

Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. James Cavanaugh.

The unexpected appearance of the brigade inspector on Monday evening, Feb. 9, turned the first portion of the battalion drill of the 69th, announced to take place at that time, into an inspection. The command, of course, formed unequalized. The inspection was rapid, but developed considerable awkwardness on the part of the men in throwing up muskets, etc., and the whole demonstrated that the execution of the ceremony was by no means properly understood. Company officers particularly need posting, as they all acted with indecision and hesitation, and none of them showed that promptness of action which can only be acquired by a thorough knowledge of the business in hand. The captain in command of the 4th company was particularly awkward. He was evidently entirely at sea as to what to do with his sword, and never obeyed the command attention from the battalion commander, but kept moving up and down in front of his company

in an excited manner. The men in the Service uniform looked well, and we noticed quite a number who presented a strikingly soldierly appearance. When the inspection was concluded, Lieut.-Col. De Lacy took command for drill, but the evening was so far advanced that only a limited number of movements could be executed. A short march in column of fours, first somewhat irregular, but imposing as it proceeded, was followed by formation of line by fours, after which the firings were taken up and executed by battalion, wing and company. We particularly noticed the rear rank, which was decidedly deficient in the stepping off, the position of the feet in general, etc. A number of men had their pieces at full cock before the command ready. The firings constitute the point on which correct individual instruction is particularly essential, and we were surprised to see the regiment so backward. Company commanders are responsible. The instructor then reformed the battalion into column of fours, and the march which followed was better than that executed during the first part of the drill. He then tried to form close column of companies to the left, but found that he had a difficult task to make the movement understood. It took four attempts before anything like a reasonable result was obtained. The company commanders did not know where to turn. Some followed the first company closely, others wheeled out immediately at the command march, and there was a hitch of some sort either on the right, left, or centre each time. Two formations, on the left close column of companies from column of fours, followed, and the result was of a character similar to that of the previous movement in each case. Column of fours 1st company right forward fours right, which followed each form, though executed correctly in principle, lacked precision, and the movements were not of the kind to make a drill attractive to the spectator.

In a right of companies rear into column, the 2d company followed up the 2d and the whole on that account resulted in a botch. It was repeated with better effect though by no means with the accuracy required by the tactics. A march by fours wound up the drill. The drill was crude and lacked finish, and it demonstrated that the Sixty-ninth, if they intend to represent New York at the Inauguration ceremonies in a worthy manner, must apply considerable polish in the shape of earnest hard labor and study.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

The 47th has had two regimental drills. On each occasion the regiment managed to bring out sufficient force to enable an equalization of 9 companies of 12 files, which is a decided increase over what has been the custom here for several years previous. This confirms our statement, made on the occasion of last fall's inspection, to the effect that since the assumption of command by Col. Gaylor, the regiment had received a fresh impulse. Considering the enormous loss through the discharge of worthless material, which has taken place during the last six months or so, the gain, which consists exclusively of active young men, is quite considerable, especially in quality. Men are said to be steadily flocking to the colors of this regiment, and no less than 22 enlisting are reported since the beginning of the year. That the regiment is in a progressive state is, therefore, beyond question.

We have not reported the drills referred to in detail, because, although the new armory was put under control of Col. Gaylor some time ago, it is by no means ready for occupation, and the drills are still held in the old quarters with a drill hall measuring 125x75 feet. In such a space the movements to be performed by the entire regiment are naturally of very limited variety, and in speaking of them we, therefore, refer more to the system of the instructor and the principles which appeared to govern him in his work, than to the movements themselves. About all that can be attempted here comprises marches in column of fours, formations on right or left into line by wing, close column formations on and to the right and left, to break into fours to the front from column of divisions, to break into fours to march to the right or left, and possibly a few other simple movements. These were executed on each occasion. The satisfactory feature about the affair was that the commands were not given and executed in the haphazard, perfunctory manner which is so alarmingly prevalent at such drills, but with a decided view in the direction of learning something. Officers and guides were much in need of instruction and practice, but many blunders were averted by Col. Gaylor's thorough explanation before each movement, and a prompt halt and correction on the spot whenever anything went wrong. This method, of course, is the only correct road to progress, and proved as effective here as circumstances, time, and space would permit. The officers seemed to be controlled by a proper spirit, and evidently appreciated the efforts of the instructor, and they, as well as the men, did their best, so that the purpose of the drills has been attained to a reasonable extent. The work has been started in the right manner and is well under way, and until the new drill hall becomes available the system now pursued is true, and the only one by which progress, though necessarily on a limited scale, can be obtained. The regiment was reviewed by General Molineux on Feb. 17.

Twenty-second New York—Col. Josiah Porter.

The 22d Battalion drills on Monday evening, Feb. 9, with companies B and E. Equalization 4 of 12 files. Col. Porter in command. The 2 companies are among the best instructed in the regiment, and the drill turned out accordingly. It would have been still better but for the absence of a large number of sergeants, which necessitated the filling of the positions of left guides exclusively by corporals. While it is an axiom that a military officer, of whatever rank, should always be at least familiar with the duties of the grade next above his own, such a state of affairs generally exists only in theory, and this was the case here. The corporals detailed as guides doubtless knew their business theoretically, but lack of practice evidently prevented them in several instances from acting with that decision and promptness which is the foundation of precision in military manoeuvres. Col. Porter after some observation realized this and framed his command accordingly. He was, however, by no means satisfied with the state of affairs, and without finding fault with the corporals plainly expressed himself to the effect that he wanted no other sergeants than such as could be relied upon to report for duty when ordered, and that he would not tolerate any wholesale absenteism, especially among non-commissioned officers.

A wheel into column of companies and back into line was

not repeated because the left guides were slow in comprehending their parts, and this interfered with the rapidity and quick succession of the movements, which is one of Col. Porter's particular points. But what the battalion lacked in this respect was amply made up during the firings, which were executed according to the entire schedule prescribed in tactics and ranked among the best performances of the kind that have so far come under our notice. It was evident that the details as to position, stepping off, etc., had been attended to at company drill with due care, and it gives us pleasure to be able for once to mention an instance of this kind, because, with few exceptions, the firings constitute one of the most neglected points in the National Guard. The remainder of the movements were as follows: Column of fours, followed by a left front into line, well executed and guides acting promptly; same movements faced to the rear equally well executed, but necessitating extra watchfulness on the part of Adjutant Harding, who acted as Major. The movements were afterwards successfully repeated in double time from the march and half, much of the inexperience of the guides being neutralized through the promptness of the company commanders, Captains Freeman and King, and Lieutenants Maidhoff and Thurston, who were all well-posted and prompt in supplying any incipient defect. A number of advances in line in double and quick time, marches in columns of fours in changes of file cloverleafs also executed with promptness and precision, and the manual was of a very commendable sort. There would have been a number of other manœuvres but for the rain which came down through the roof in streams and transformed the floor into a mass of slippery mud, and this cut short the drill, which in every respect was an unusually successful one, with errors reduced to the minimum.

SALUTING DISTANCE, ETC.

On this and other tactical subjects a correspondent writes as follows:

As indicated in the JOURNAL of Jan. 24, no fixed distance can well be determined as saluting distance for a sentinel or individual, but it appears to me that there need be no confusion if it is observed that a sentinel or soldier saluting an officer should begin the salute when the officer is at such distance obliquely in front that he can acknowledge the salute without necessity for an inconvenient turn of the head.

In the salute with the hand, or the sergeant's salute, a pause is made at the second motion until the salute is acknowledged. The salute should be begun, acknowledged, and completed while both parties are within convenient view of each other. No fixed distance can be given as saluting distance, because an officer might pass along the front of a sentinel's post, or cross it to his right or left, at a greater or less distance. If the officer crosses the sentinel's post from the rear, the salute should be so timed, if practicable, that it may be acknowledged at the moment of passing. A soldier, not a sentinel, standing to salute, faces so that the officer will pass in front of him, and not in the direction that he may happen to be standing, or in which he finds himself when he rises from a sitting posture for the purpose of saluting. This mistake is often made in disregard of the provisions of par. 77, Infantry Tactics.

The many sound decisions we have been having from Army Headquarters of late on tactics and guard duty are very acceptable, as tending not only to uniformity of practice, but also, of a consequence to correct an evil that has long existed, wherein the exercise of various individual ideas in the same command has led first to confusion and then to the indifference of despair of conforming to the teachings of daily changing instructors. The work is evidently in good hands, and there is probably no fear of running into the opposite extreme of too finely drawn "points."

There is one decision, rendered some time ago, that I would like to see reversed: that the *about face* and *to the rear march* are not to be executed in column of fours. These movements are distinctly authorized in Infantry Tactics, pars. 527, 528, and 539, and cases arise wherein they add flexibility to the company drill without entailing confusion or special instruction.

I would also like to see a decision on a point in the skirmish drill. In the *rally by fours* the tactics say, "The men open fire, etc., and in the *rally by company*, "The captain directs the fire in the most efficacious manner, etc." Many officers construe this to mean that at the rally, fire is to be opened without command. In my opinion the fire should be continued only when the rally is made while the line is firing. Otherwise the command *commence firing* should be given before the groups open fire. The fire should always be under control of command, and on drill the captain should be able to observe whether the groups are correctly formed, which he cannot do when as many muskets as possible are brought to bear in the supposed direction of the enemy, as the tactics prescribe. The signals *commence firing* and *cease firing* should control in the rally as well as in line.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT THE TWELFTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The armory of the 12th Regiment, at 45th Street and Broadway, was well filled February 9, when the second annual athletic games, under the auspices of Co. B, were held there. The contests were interesting, and those who braved the inclement weather were amply rewarded for their journey. The programme was a long one, and it was only by the exercise of great promptness that the contests were run off before midnight, and quite a number of athletes, who were not at the mark when their race was called, got left. Considering the track—the floor of the drill room—good time was made by the athletes. The sport began with the 440-yards run, open to all members of the National Guard, in 3 heats, which were won as follows: First heat—C. S. Busse, Co. F, 7th Regt., time 1 m. 5 sec. Second heat—E. A. Richard, Co. I, 7th Regt., won by a walk over. Third heat—Geo. D. Scott, Co. H, 8th Regt., time 1 m. 12 sec. The final heat was won by E. A. Richard, time 1 m. 2½ sec. C. S. Busse was second. Master William Drew, a little fellow who has not reached his teens, walked a mile in 10 minutes. He swung his arms, held his head erect, and convulsed the spectators by the business-like manner in which he kept at his work. G. G. Gilbert, of Co. I, 4th Regt., of New Jersey, won the five-mile run, open to all members of the National Guard, in 31 m. 22 sec. F. A. Ware, of Co. B, 7th Regt., was second, 31 m. 44 sec. and F. Daunic, Co. F, 12th Regt., third, time 31 m. 46 sec. A half-mile run, open to only members of Co. B, 12th Regt., was won by A. Smith in 2:21. T. Oakes was second.

A tug of war match, open to teams of the 12th Regt., was contested by the married men of Cos. E and B and the single men of Co. A. The married men of Co. E showed their superiority, and when the five minutes' limit expired had the best of it by 15 inches. The winners were M. O'Brien, John M'Dermott, U. Cummings, and B. Reilly.

The next contest was a one-mile *go-as-you-please*, open only to members of the Regular Army, for a prize presented by Wm. C. Church, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. A. Dalrymple, of Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, stationed at Willet's Point, won in 6:16. T. Reilly, of the same command, was second, and J. T. Stanton, of Battery A, 5th Artillery, stationed at Governor's Island, was third. There was a controversy as to who was second man in this event, some claiming it was Stanton, but the judges, timekeepers and scorers decided that the winners were Dalrymple and Reilly, and their verdict is final and beyond dispute.

A. Rehage and L. Stevens, both of the Clinton Athletic Club, gave an exhibition of their skill as boxers. They hit straight from the shoulders, and each managed to get in some effective blows to the delight of the assemblage. A. Thompson, of Company A, 50 yards' start, won the half-mile run, handicap, for members of the 12th. His time was 2:32. T. Oakes was second. C. J. Leach, who was scratch man, did not finish. Not being in form, he concluded to drop out. Master Eddie Bush, a bright lad of 12 summers, gave an exhibition of fancy riding on a bicycle. He performed some difficult manœuvres, and won the plaudits of the spectators. J. I. Smith, of Company L, 7th Regiment, won the final heat in a 200-yards' hurdle race. Time, 45 seconds. C. S. Busse, Company F, 7th Regiment, was second. E. A. Kraft, Company F, 13th Regiment, N. Y., the champion walker of the National Guard, gave an exhibition walk in fine style, covering the distance in 7m. 18½ sec. In the tug-of-war, open to any teams in the National Guard, Company F, 13th Regiment, defeated a team from Company F, 9th Regiment, N. Y., easily. The successful men were D. S. Lord, George Constable, Jr., Frank Kane, and J. Watson. The sack race of 110 yards (one lap) was won by F. H. Ludlow, Company B, 7th Regiment, N. Y. Time, 28 seconds. C. S. Busse, Company F, 7th Regiment, was second man. This concluded the athletic programme, which greatly excelled the first games some two years ago. But the track was not kept clear enough of intruders. The most disagreeable feature of the affair was the striking of one of the official time-keepers, while in the discharge of his duties, by a member of Company A, 12th Regiment. This unwarranted assault upon a guest who had kindly volunteered his services cannot be too strongly condemned, and we trust the offender may be properly punished. If such blackguards as these are allowed to run around loose, they cannot bring anything but disgrace upon the organization they belong to, and the sooner they are gotten rid of the better. After the games the athletes and their lady friends enjoyed dancing until a late hour.

RHODE ISLAND.

A spicy debate in regard to the militia brigade took place recently in the Rhode Island Legislature, of which we quote as follows: "A Mr. Isaac Hahn believed that there were too many commissioned officers in the brigade, and that the cavalry was of no use in the State. He said there could have been target practice at the annual camp, and that the \$3,500 additional appropriation was unnecessary. He thought the militia was not what the taxpayers should expect."

"General Dennis, in behalf of General Dyer, who was unavoidably absent, said there were 18 companies of infantry, two of cavalry and one of light battery. The maximum number in each company was 47 men and three officers. This would give the number of men 1,050."

"Mr. Gorman repeated the statement that there were too many commissioned officers. Why not look into it and see? He knew that epaulettes never went begging and that there were plenty of men who would take offices for the honor and not for pay."

"Mr. Hahn also said that the commissioned officers drew Regular Army pay for themselves and Rhode Island pay for their horses, or rung in double pay on the horse. The Regular Army officers owned their own horses."

"General Rhodes took up the cudgel in behalf of the militia and said: 'In 1879 the law gave the officers the same pay as the privates, but the law of 1882 changed this and allowed the officers Regular Army pay because they could not afford to go, as their expenses were from \$40 to \$100. The militia was the best in the United States, and no State gets so much service for the money as Rhode Island. Of late the air had been full of slanderous statements against the brigade officers, and it was a disgrace that they should be circulated. The officers worked hard all the year. He himself had some work to do every day in the year for the militia. An officer, if he draws full pay for three years in camp, cannot pay for his uniform alone. In regard to target practice at the camp, it is impossible to have it there. The cavalry was in fine shape. It was the nucleus around which squadrons would gather in time of need.'

"To a question why it needed 20 commissioned officers to each 100 men, while in Pennsylvania there are only seven? General Rhodes said that by law there are allowed one officer to each 10 5-10 privates, and as a matter of fact there is one for every nine and a fraction."

"Mr. Hahn said the militia was of use, and was a credit to the State, but they cost too much. They were good lookers and good drinkers."

"Gen. Rhodes said the remark about drinking was uncalled for. He had strict rules about liquor in camp, and there was very little of it there. Only one man was drunk at the last camp."

"Mr. Hahn said he had found a good assortment of liquors in every officer's quarters he visited, fancy bar-rooms in the men's tents, and one officer was in the guardhouse for drunkenness."

"Gen. Rhodes said, first, that officers were never put in the guardhouse, and, second, there was no guardhouse in camp. He knew of no officer being drunk. There were two classes over which he had no control, outside officers and members of the general assembly."

"Gen. Dennis was asked if he knew of any officer

being drunk, and replied that he did not see one, and hence knew nothing of it.

"Col. Moran said he did not think there was any militia that was not top heavy with officers, and Rhode Island was not more so than the others."

"Mr. Hahn said he knew that some men had drawn pay when they had not done duty. He thought the officers ought to cultivate modesty, as it was an admirable virtue, and very becoming to all men. Other men had fought in time of war, but were not continually telling of it and bragging of their exploits."

"The discussion at last got so hot that Gen. Rhodes addressed the committee and said he did not propose to be insulted by the person on his right. He should retire or ask the committee to protect him from insult."

"Pending some few remarks by Mr. Hahn to the effect that he merely asked a question, and did not see where the insult came in, the committee, on motion of Mr. Hopkins, adjourned to meet at the call of the chair."

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment made a brilliant display at their armory on Friday night, the occasion being a review by Acting Governor Hill. We must reserve our account of the affair until another week. The Seventh never looked better. What with the full ranks of the regiment and the large company of uniformed visitors, including the members of the General, Division and Brigade Staffs and individuals from other States, the military pageant was a brilliant one. The review was followed by the distribution of marksmen's badges.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Brig.-General Elbert Wheeler, Inspector-General, has been ordered to make his inspections at such dates as he may decide upon, notifying the officers concerned accordingly.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The principal feature of the special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Assn. was the explanation of Captain S. E. Blunt, in charge of rifle practice at the Headquarters of the Army, in regard to the new plan to establish a system of useful and practical marksmanship in the Army. Capt. Blunt was present by order of General Sheridan, and the gist of his remarks was that the chief object of training a soldier how to shoot was not that he might make big target records, but that he might hit his man and wound him or kill him. In the Army men were wanted who could make good line shots; a shot that would hit a man somewhere. The question of how best to gain this object was submitted to a large number of officers in active service throughout the United States, particularly in the West, and 94 per cent. were in favor of the elliptical target. A soldier who could make a true line shot would be effective, because he would be sure to hit his man somewhere, and to hit him anywhere was to disable him in action.

As the changes spoken of had already become an established fact the meeting did not enter into any discussion about the matter.

GENERAL GRANT'S RETIREMENT.

GENERAL GRANT'S health continues to be a source of solicitude to his friends. An intimate friend of the General is reported by the *Herald* as saying:

"The wish which for many years has been nearest his heart is that he should be placed on the retired list of the Army, simply as an act of justice. His disappointment that it has not already been done is keen, and is due in a great measure to a bit of secret history, of which a few of the old leaders of the Republican party is well aware, and which I will give you."

"When the proposition to run General Grant for the Presidency was first made to him he did not listen to it with pleasure. Numerous objections to the idea arose in his mind. He held a lifelong position, which was much to his liking, which he did not want to give up for one full of uncertainties and calculated to subject him to all kinds of criticism. But the Republican leaders persisted in pressing him, fearing that if they did not secure him the Democrats might approach him with similar propositions.

"Senator Wilson, who was then chairman of the Senate Military Committee, had several conferences with General Grant, and at one of them the pledge was given by Mr. Wilson to keep open for him the position of General of the Army, should he consent to run. General Grant, however, refused this offer, saying that he did not want to stand in the way of Generals Sherman and Sheridan. The matter was then dropped, or rather rested for the time; but now, when his restoration to the ranks of the Army will no longer interfere with a proper recognition of his old comrades in arms, he feels that the passage of the bill pending in Congress would be but an act of pure justice to him and that he should enjoy the benefits proposed by the bill."

General Grant left a card for President-elect Cleveland on Saturday.

WITH reference to the bill, H. R. 6339, for the purchase of the Forbes historical collection of pictures of the late war, the House Committee on Military Affairs say: "The complete collection, in the judgment of the Committee, should be secured and preserved by the Government. The sketches are of great and permanent value for historical purposes. We recommend that the necessary steps be taken to purchase and place beyond the danger of accident the entire collection, and for this purpose ask that this report and accompanying exhibits be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations."

ATTACHED to the staff of a Prussian general is a young officer, who is ordered on special duty to Egypt; on bidding him good-bye the general says to the aide: "Bring me back a mummy." The aide-de-camp returns in about six months. "Well, where's my mummy?" "I've got it, general. It is down stairs." "Well, let us go and see it." The sarcophagus is opened; the general and his aide unroll the bandages. When the mummy is at last exposed the intelligent Dutchman exclaims: "Why! Your confounded old mummy is dead!"—*Le Figaro*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Zip.—The information can now only be obtained through official channels.

J. B. L.—The information you seek can now only be obtained through the official channels.

444.—The information you desire cannot be obtained except through official channels and sources.

Vox.—The Army Register for 1885 just out shows the officer you name to be No. 18 on the lineal list of his grade.

Carson.—As rosters of non-commissioned officers from all the regiments are not on file, we cannot furnish you the information you seek.

Vet asks: Are there more English than Irish in the home British Army? Ans.—The English are nearly in the proportion of 4 to 1, as to the Irish, and 8 to 1 of the Scoots.

Fort McKinney.—Privates are not eligible for appointment as commissioned officers. Ask your 1st sergeant to let you read Article 6, para. 26 to 35, Army Regulations, 1881, which will give you full information on the subject.

Hancock.—You can when in a foreign country execute your voucher and draw your pension at the same time and in the same manner as when in the United States. The official character, however, of the officer before whom the voucher is executed should be certified to by the U. S. Consul, or it may be executed directly before the latter officer.

A correspondent asks: What is the name of the text book on surveying in use at the Academy at West Point? Ans.—Davies' New Surveying, price \$2.50.

Can you tell me of any work or hand book on field sketching field topographical work written, of course, from a military standpoint? Ans.—Richards' Military Topography, price \$2.00.

Mixome.—If a soldier discharged after five years' service enlists in another regiment, says nothing of his first service, is afterwards discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability, and then enlists again on the basis of his first complete enlistment, saying nothing of his second, can he claim his discharge on the ground of fraudulent enlistment? Ans.—Certainly not, the Government might discharge under such circumstances, but the soldier could claim nothing.

A. H. B. asks: 1. Can an officer of a foreign power receive a commission in the Army or Navy? Ans.—He might by special act of Congress for a special purpose, or, as during the war in the Volunteer Service, but not under ordinary circumstances.

2. Must a young man be American born to be eligible to enter the Military or Naval Academy? Ans.—Not necessarily.

3. Can a foreigner enlisting in our Army get higher than a N. C. officer, or does he stand the same chance as an American born citizen to get a commission? Ans.—He stands an equal chance. There are several commissioned officers now in the Army who are foreign born, and who received their commissions after a few years' service in the ranks.

4. Is there an officer in the Army by the name of Pickering? Ans.—No.

Anxious asks: Can you tell me what delays the retirement of Capt. Henry M. Benson, who was six years ago found incapacitated for duty by a Retiring Board, and who has been absent from his regiment, the 7th Infantry, nearly nine years? Ans.—In selecting officers for retirement it has been the custom, though not invariably so, to give first consideration to the promotions that follow, without any particular regard to the length of time an officer may have been on the sick list. The purpose seems to be to favor the senior officer whose promotion will follow the retirement of his senior. The officer who would be promoted in the event of Capt. Benson's retirement is the junior to twelve officers whose promotion hinges upon the retirement of twelve officers that have been found incapacitated and are awaiting their chances the same as Capt. Benson. This is the only answer that can be given to the question, "Why is not Capt. Benson retired?"

SORROWS OF AN EMPRESS.

"THE Recollections of the Siege of Paris," by the Comte d'Herrisson, gives a terrible picture of the Empress Eugenie in the last hours of the empire. Her courage had broken down under the military reverses and the hourly dread of an insurrection, and she had saturated herself with chloral. She fell into a state of somnambulism, and her eyes took a fixed, staring expression. She neither saw what was passing around her nor understood what was said to her. Then she had to drink coffee to clear her head. She left the Tuilleries in such a hurry that she had not time to carry away with her a small travelling bag filled with underclothing which she had packed the night before, and all she had was a little reticule large enough for her purse, pocketbook, and a few handkerchiefs. She had a cold and wept bitterly on the journey. When she wanted a change of handkerchiefs Dr. Evans had to wash the soiled ones in a stream by the way and dry them from the carriage window. When her wardrobes were examined, the furs for autumn and night wear alone were valued at \$120,000. There were fifty parasols in her bedroom, every one a *chef d'œuvre*. There was a separate room for shoes, another for hats and bonnets, and so on; and there were several lay figures, exactly her size, stuffed with bran, which were dressed every day experimentally in the various costumes she intended to wear.

GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN will contribute to the *Century's* war series a paper on the peninsular campaign in general and one on the battle of Antietam. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who for a time commanded the Confederate forces opposed to McClellan, will write of the Confederate side, covering the period from Manassas to Seven Pines, and will also write of his relations with Jefferson Davis. Captain John Ericson is to furnish a paper on the Monitor for the March number.

The slaughter at Abu-Klea, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, makes a material addition to the total of our casualties in Egypt. We extract the following:

	Killed	Wounded	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Sept. 13, 1882, Tel-el-Kebir.	9	45	22
Feb. 29, 1884, Feb.	5	25	17
March 13, 1884, Tannas.	5	86	8
Jan. 17, 1885, Abu-Klea.	9	65	9
Totals.	28	221	633

The proportion of officers wounded to killed in our Egyptian battles averages two to one, of men three to one. But at Abu-Klea there were as many officers killed as wounded, and the proportion of men killed to wounded was sixty-five to eighty-five.

CANADIAN MILITIA.

ACCORDING to a report by the Minister of Militia the total strength of Canada's little army is 37,000 men, 30,000 being composed of infantry and rifles. Of these only 7,200 were drilled during 1884. The expenditure on account of the militia last year was \$98,000. Gen. Middleton, commanding the Dominion forces, strongly urges the strengthening of Victoria, B. C., in view of the possibility of England being drawn into hostilities with other nations, when, if it were necessary to send troops to her Eastern possessions, the Canada Pacific Railway would have to be used for their transportation across the continent to take the Pacific Ocean for India, should communication through the Suez Canal be cut off.

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

An Egyptian correspondent writes: If the Nile army, after the campaign is concluded, could only in their everyday working clothes march past, say in St. James' Park, the sensation they would produce in the hearts of their countrymen, I am sure, would be very profound. I heard a soldier when toiling across the waterless desert near Suakin remark that if anybody in England—when he got back—should again dwell, in his presence, upon the glories of soldiering, "he would be extremely rude;" and so here on the Nile we have very little of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Even the trombone of the Staffordshire regiment, stowed in the bow of one of the boats, failed to maintain its usual air of military dignity by reason of many dents and general untidiness, and tidy aspect. Its master could spare no time from his oar or tow rope to waste in polishing brass. The big drum, too, looked as if it would have preferred to commit suicide, had it only the power to jump over the side.

In the meantime, here, at Korti, the troops who are yet toiling in the rapids between Dongola and Dalf will find for a time a pleasant resting place. The camp has been laid out in broad avenues, which are kept well watered by coolies from the adjacent villages, who are paid for the work; and on the high bank above the river, every evening congregate officers and men to listen to the band of the Sussex Regiment, or to discuss the prospect of our being able to end the campaign promptly, by a desert march. Very soon after arriving at Korti do the men's spirits perceptibly rise; the hardships of the Nile route are forgotten, and singing and laughter in the camp are heard all day. At night, too, when the moon lights up the river in front, the soldiers' song choruses echo across the shimmering water to the opposite bank, while round the blazing camp fires and through the curdling clouds of brightly illuminated smoke the forms of the men are seen rapidly fitting; and mayhap now and then an extra glare of light will show a camel or two in the background standing motionless and weirdlike, reminding us for an instant of the terrible desert beyond, which, perhaps, we are fated to cross.

On Christmas night we all, from the General in command down to the civilian correspondent, congregated in a vast ring round an open air stage, run up by the Royal Engineers for the occasion. There, by the light of two huge fires, we were entertained for a couple of hours by the more musical spirits among us. The very announcement, too, away up here in the heart of the Soudan, that "Second Captain of the Foretop Wymouth will next appear," called forth an enthusiastic cheer, which was renewed again and again as a Blue-jacket from the Nassif-el-Kheir took his place on the platform. Lord Wolseley was there all the time with his cheery, confident mien and manner.

[From *Life*, London.]

THE HERO OF ABU KLEA AND SHEBACAT.

SIR Herbert Stewart has been spoken of as one of the "luckiest" of soldiers. He has been fortunate, but he has deserved his good luck. He entered the service in November, 1863, under the old purchase system, and he was a captain in 1868. He had, however, to wait upward of eleven years for his majority. In December, 1878, he passed through the Staff College, and the Zulu War of 1879 gave him an opportunity of showing the stuff that was in him. As brigadier-major of cavalry he then attracted the favorable notice of Brigadier Russell. In the operations against Sekukuni, Stewart did admirable service, and became Chief of the Staff and Military Secretary to Wolseley. The close of the war found him a lieutenant colonel, after his name had been frequently mentioned in dispatches. He was on special duty in South Africa in 1881, and in the Boer War he served as assistant adjutant and quartermaster general. In the latter capacity he was present with his ill-fated friend, Colley, at the disastrous affair of Majuba Hill. His friends thought that his military career was then checked, and that the road to future honors and promotion was blocked; but Wolseley remained staunch to him through good and evil report, and having so powerful a friend Stewart was not "laid upon the shelf." In the Egyptian campaign of 1882 he did excellent service with the cavalry division, and after the battles of Kaassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, followed by the capture of Cairo, he was made a C. B. and A. D. C. to the Queen. But further work and honors were in reserve for him. In the Soudan last year he commanded the cavalry brigade under Gerald Graham, and was present at the actions of El Teb and Tamai, winning his spurs as K. C. B. He is only forty-three years of age, and fortune, it is to be hoped, has still in store for him long life and further distinction.

GORDON AND THE MAHDI.

A PAPER in Prague has been publishing curious stories about the interchange of courtesies between General Gordon and the Mahdi. The Mahdi is said to have sent the defender of Khartoum a sword of honor, the offer of a free pass, with an escort to Korti, and what is much more precious, a bundle of newspapers. A pretty story, and not improbable, for the Mahdi, according to all accounts, is a man who would naturally revere Gordon; but of course Gordon could not leave Khartoum, and said so. The Mahdi, be it noted, expressly stipulated that the Egyptian soldiers were not to escape, and Gordon is not the man to purchase his own safety by sacrificing the lives of the soldiers whom he was sent to save.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

CAPT. L. P. POULIOT, of Montreal, has offered to raise a regiment of French Canadian volunteers for service in Egypt or elsewhere. Capt. Pouliot saw several years of service in Italy, and went to the Northwest in 1873 with the mounted police. It is thought his offer will be accepted.

Le Courier du Canada, discussing a recent article of the London Times on the Nicaraguan Canal difficulty and the possibility of a rupture between England and the United States, said recently: "There is no doubt that Canada would become the theatre of operations, and in our case we would have the right to protest and refuse to allow ourselves to be slaughtered like sheep. And we are asked to endure all the calamities and all the horrors of war to defend England's interests in Central America. This is really coming it too strong, and we hardly think that our loyalty will permit us to enter upon so perilous a path."

A PARLIAMENTARY return has just been issued in England showing that in the twelve months from October 1, 1883, to September 20, 1884, there were 15,942 convictions of persons arrested for drunkenness on Sunday in England and Wales.

ADVICES from North Africa state that great excitement prevails at Tripoli and Bengazi over the designs of Italy in regard to the occupation of lands along the northern coast of Africa. Several sheiks and other officials have arrested Italians who were making large purchases of land.

THE North German Gazette, Bismarck's organ, urges that an Anglo-German squadron be despatched to vindicate the neutrality laws and the character of the International African Association against Portuguese interference.

THE German cocoa powder is now being made satisfactorily at the Waltham Abbey Works, the English Government having acquired the right of manufacture.

THE Corean Government has agreed to pay Japan

an indemnity of 120,000 yen for the outbreak against the Japanese and the burning of the Japanese Legation, Dec. 6, last. The Government will also punish all of the leading rioters. It is stated that the negotiations were carried on through Gen. Foote, our Minister to Corea. It is rumored at Tien-Tsun that Russia will soon make another effort to annex Corea.

GENERAL Brière de l'Isle telegraphed Feb. 6 from Dong-Song as follows: "Our troops yesterday carried three forts commanding the Chinese camp. The men displayed such spirit, decision and dash that night alone checked their zeal. At daylight the whole camp of the enemy was captured. Our losses were slight. The enemy was driven to the Mandarin road. We are now two days' march from Lang-Bein. The troops will halt and revivify before proceeding. The health of the soldiers is excellent. Our brigades rival each other in spirit." Admiral Courbet, on Feb. 3, telegraphed from Kelung as follows: "Fifteen hundred Chinese attacked our new positions on Saturday night. They were repulsed, and left 200 dead upon the field. Among those dead were a European officer and several mandarins. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. The enemy's loss since Jan. 25 has been 700 in killed and wounded."

THE authorities at Portsmouth, England, will institute an exhaustive experiment with the view of determining the comparative cost of lighting ships of war with the usual oil lamp and the electric light. The experiment will be on board the Colossus, which is fitted with the most thorough installation yet attempted on board ship. The dynamos will be driven continuously for seven days and nights, careful observations being taken of the consumption of coal and oil during the trial.

THE Russian Admiralty has made a contract with an engineer, named Boreish, to excavate a channel through the bar at Otschakoff, at a cost of \$900,000. The work was to commence immediately after the New Year. A canal is also to be cut through the Isthmus of Perekop, making a second junction of

the waters of the Black Sea and the Azoff. The survey has been completed, and two chief engineers have been appointed to commence operations in the spring. The Black Sea Steam Navigation Company is about to build there a sea-going torpedo-boat for the Black Sea Fleet. The Russian Admiralty has also decided upon establishing a floating dock at Bakou, as well as another at the mouth of the Volga, where the large steamers plying on the Caspian discharge their cargoes into smaller ones, or barges, for conveyance up the river.

A COMPANY of artillery from the Roman garrison, consisting of eight pieces, left Feb. 8 for Naples, England has not yet called on Italy for troops, although in the Cabinet Council the members voted unanimously, with the single exception of the Minister of Education, to send troops for England's assistance. The King strongly supports the military movement, and the War Minister is preparing an expedition of nearly fifteen thousand men.

THE French military papers are mostly filled with columns of promotions, consequent on the New Year. We were struck, in looking down these columns, to see how few officers now rejoice in the name of Marie. We find Théophiles, Josephs, Césars, Victors, Adrians, Augustes, Jean-Baptists, Achilles, Léon, Simons, Théodores, etc., but not more than three or four Maries per column. Now, we remember to have remarked, in days gone by, how every second French officer, especially in the cavalry, had Marie among his Christian names. This is not altogether an uninteresting fact, for it indicates a considerable national change, and shows a dying out of that belief which induced mothers to call even their male children Marie in order that they might enjoy the protection of the Virgin, and be guaranteed against either premature or violent death. People alone who have resided in France can have any idea of the extent to which this devotion of children to the Virgin was carried. It has by no means disappeared, but faith in its efficacy is evidently on the wane in these materialistic days. We are far removed from the time when Louis XI.



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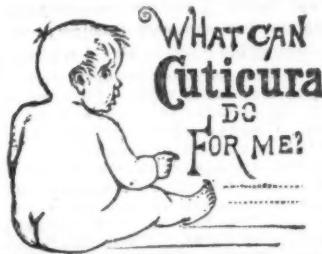
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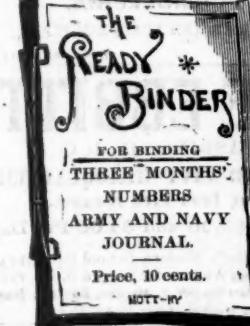
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The increasing frequency of fires, especially during the winter season, has brought into unusual prominence the value and efficiency of the "Harden Hand Grenade," furnished by the Harden Hand Grenade Fire Extinguisher Co., whose advertisement will be found in another column. The fact that Government establishments are being supplied with the Grenade has added largely to its reputation. Among these are the Quartermaster's Depot at Washington, the War, Navy and State Building, the Signal Office, the Naval Observatory and Hospital, etc. The U. S. Light House Board has also favorably considered the Grenade, and a supply of them was taken and used on the Greely Expedition. Efforts are being made to supply the military forts and stations, at which the Grenade, from the ease with which it can be used and the rapidity of its execution, is especially desirable as an adjunct of the post fire-apparatus.

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MARRIED.

ALMY—SELLERS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., February 11, by the Rev. Joseph May, MILDRED, daughter of John Sellers, Esq., to Lieut. WILLIAM E. ALMY, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

CHANDLER—PORTER.—At Winona, Minn., Feb. 9, WILLIAM DWIGHT CHANDLER, son of the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss LILY M. PORTER.

DICKINSON—OTIS.—At St. Paul, Minn., February 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. G. L. Otis, 238 Summit Ave., by the Rev. M. N. Gilbert, MATTIE E. OTIS, to Lieut. W. M. DICKINSON, 4th U. S. Cavalry.

STOTSENBURG—LA TOURETTE.—At Fort Monroe, N. M., February 11, Lieutenant JOHN M. STOTSENBURG, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MARY GOVERNEMENT LA TOURETTE, daughter of Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourette, U. S. Army.

DIED.

MORRISON.—At Rock Island Arsenal, Illa., February 7, MARY DUNN MORRISON, wife of Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and daughter of General W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A.

CUYLER.—At Morristown, N. J., February 12, 1885, MRS. MARY C. CUYLER, widow of Gen. John M. Cuyler, U. S. A., and daughter of the late James M. Wayne, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

PERKINS.—At Malden, Mass., February 4, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. PERKINS, mother of Lieutenant C. P. Perkins, U. S. Navy.

SEARIGHT.—At Cumberland, Md., February 2, JOSEPH D. SEARIGHT, formerly Captain 6th U. S. Infantry.

WOOLSEY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., February 12, 1885, ELLEN WOOLSEY, widow of Lieutenant William G. Woolsey, U. S. N.

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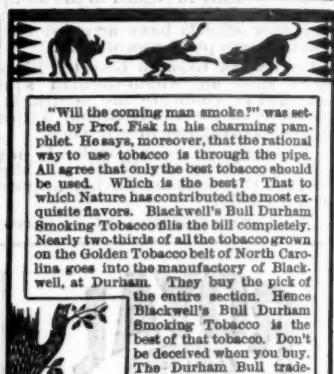
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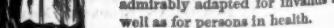
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